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MASSACHUSETTS PLOUGHMAN JOURNAL OF AGRICULTURE

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No paper discontinued, except at the option of the they may be hung on strap hinges to open. roprietor until all arrearages are paid.

the writer may wish. silo was built for them. Others who could THE PLOUGHMAN offers great advantages to ad vertisers. Its circulation is large and among the

most active and intelligent portion of the com afford to be without them.

AGRICULTURAL.

Silo Building.

While the first silos we ever saw, and we country, were expansiva affairs, built of least, proved not to be strong enough to resist the pressure of the ensilage within and the action of the front within t and the action of the frost without. Then some learned that it was better to put more Bird Friends and Bird Enemies. of the silo underground for protection. Bulletin No. 3 for the season of 1900, Others found that a much cheaper arrange- issued by the Maine State Board of Agriment, made by taking as space a part of the culture, gives much information in regard barn cellar, or in some cases from cellar to the birds most common in that State

convenient. We have collected from various

States.

Sources a few facts in regard to them and All the shore birds are harmless if not

and this should be laid first with large on the ground, is famous as a destroyer of siones, sunk below danger of heaving by grasshoppers, sings, snails, beetles, and frost, then leveled up either with brick or other insects. small stone and cement. Some would have Of the hawks in Maine there are only this sunk a few feet below the surface, and six species among 27 which are injurious, walled up, with the stave lining set inside and three others have good and bad habits of the wall, which we think is not a bad in about equal proportions as has also one plan, but the wall needs to be strong to owl, leaving 18 of the hawk tribe, the stand the pressure, of which we will speak Screech owls and Acalian owls as destroylater on. If this is not done the foundation ers of mice, grasshoppers, crickets and should be at least one foot in diameter more small reptiles. The Marsh hawk, the Red-

to make it too large than too small, as those of mice, squirrels, frogs and insects, though who have slios are apt soon to increase the occasionally catching young birde, and the number of animals kept, and it is conven. Rad-tailed occasionally taking chickens or lent to have silage left to use when pastures small fowl when forced to do so by hunger, dry up in summer. Some also have kapt The Sparrow hawk is the smallest of the silage two or three years and said it was as hawks, and will capture sparrows or other good as that made the previous fail. There small birds, but seems to prefer mice, caterare tables which give the capacity in tons pillars and various insects, so that it does a of siles of different diameters and depths, great deal of good. The advice is given, but we will quote only a few: Twenty feet "Protect the hawks and owls unless sure 58 tons, at 20 feet diameter 104 tons; 30 feet ravaging your barnyard, but in the latter deep, 15 diameter, 105 tons; 30 feet deep, 20 case kill them." nobes diameter, 186 tons. The greater depth The black-billed cuekoo is a purely bane. and less diameter is preferable, because ficial bird. One has been seen to pick over there will be less surface exposed at the top 30 tent caterplliars out of a nest and eat

strong enough for small siles, and very woodpecker are common, and may be easily they kill might take many more.

Arge ones may need two by eight-inch known by the white stripes along the midstares. Set these up itn a circle, and just die of the back and sides of the head, black warbiers known in Maine, all of which live arge ones may need two by eight-inch known by the white stripes along the midhere comes a question. Many put these backs and whitish breasts and bellies. They entirely upon insects injurious to vegeta-Staves together without any bevel of the eat the larva of the wood-boring beetles and tion. Small as they are they do much good, edge, trusting to the snugness of the hoop many species of exterpillars. The Fileker and so does the little chickadee, the latter and the swelling of the wood to mak; them or Yellow Hammer is another woodpecker more than the others because it is here the living mostly upon the same insects and year around, and not only takes insects and even joint them to be sure they are tight. ants, and though accused of eating cherries Probably if the bevel is properly made it would be the better way but not the cheapeat only wild fruits, and but sparsely of in the stomach of one bird. est way. As staves would sparcely be as them. long as the height of the sil, care must be The whip poor-will and the night hawk for robbing cherry trees and bushes of taken to break prints, so that there will be are better known by sound than sight, as small fruits, but it likes quite as well the ground was free from frost, and at odd times when best suited to the planter.

be arranged so that the doors can be cut insects that fly at night.

wild cherry, choke cherry, mountain ash birry and thorn apple, and it cats enor.

In the spring I bought 4000 white without a break, and that hoops may be The swifts or chimney, swallows as they mous numbers of beetles, caterpillars, output on so as to hold the joined ends. In are often erroneously called, live entirely worms, grasshoppers and slugs.

fron three inches wide and three-sixteenths ficial. about 11 pounds for each foot in depth, or them committing depredations. 220 pounds at 20 feet and 330 at 30 feet.

The phobe or peewee, so called for its of pests, as they will take chickens one-third Molliply that by the diameter to get the side note, or sometimes the Bridge bird, because to half grown, and a pair may take several pressure at any part of the wall, or 6600 of its building on beams under bridges, is in one day. They also kill many wild birds pounds at the bottom of silo 30 feet deep entirely an insect eater and s) are the wood that are beneficial. Cooper's hawk is not

stave at a proper distance when putting up, that should be sawed from the inside with such a slant that the pressure of the ensilage will only press them more snugly into place, leaving them to project a little season numerous weed seeds. In Southern on the opticide or filling the saw coarf with on the outside, or filling the saw soarf with States it is said to appear by the thousands two thicknesses of building paper. Such a sile will need no lining to keep ensilage perfectly, but it will last longer if the walls are given a coating of hot coal iar on the inside, put on thickly and allowed to dry

before silage is put on.
A roof can and properly should be put on to keep rain out, but it need not be an expensive affair, and some have not put on any, but trusted to the covering of straw to 82.00 per annum, in advance. \$2.50 if not keep the silage from being injured. The western part of the State, but rare along paid in advance. Postage free. Single copies roof should have boards that can be taken 5 cents. off when the cut corn is being put in, or There should be about three of the doors All persons sending contributions to The properties of places for taking out ensilage in a 30-foot FLOUGHMAN for use in its columns must sign their name, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith, otherwise they will allow in New York State of styles similar to be consigned to the waste-basket. All matter intended for publication should be written on note size paper, withink, and upon but one side pocketbook suggested, and that they are so prespondence from particular farmers, giving the results of their experience, is solicited. ber is constantly increasing, some men Letters should be signed with the writer's real name, in full, which will be printed or not, a large state of their daries and the feed-ing same, in full, which will be printed or not, a ing capacity of their farms since the first

not afford them now think they cannot The University of Wisconsin in a recent bulletin strongly recommends the circular stone or brick silo strongly built with cement, and with iron rods laid in the cement to bind them together. Undoubtedly they would be more durable if well made, but we also know that any variety of masonry silo think they were the first ever built in this even here in New England, where we have stones to spare. Thus we have preferred to

barn cellar, or in some cases from contact the silage as well, and the only objection to it was that in some cases the lining soon.

decayed, requiring a new lining soon.

and we will condense it for the benefit of these canker worms, fall web worms, beetles, and other worms, fall web worms, beetles, and we will condense it for the benefit of these canker worms, fall web worms, beetles, lit will ent spronting grain, own in the cases the line and other cases the line and other cases the lining soon.

method of building them, which we will someficial but one, the Bartramian give as general directions for building one. The foundation is the first to be built, in grassy fields and pastures, where it nests

tailed hawk, Rid-shouldered hawk and The size may be as desired, but it is better Broad-winged hawk; are especial devourers eep and 15 feet diameter would hold about that they are the individuals which are

to become damaged, and more can be fed them without stopping. Taey also est the down every day, thus keeping it good after fall web worms, canker worms, Colorado

beetle and many other injurious insects.

setting up the staves are secured by tem- on insects caught while flying, and the eight

of an inch thick, or of round iron five. The king bird lives upon beetles, files, eighths of an inch diameter, put two feet moths, butterflies and other insects. They to six at a time, and it takes many insects apart near the bottom of a 30-foot silo and are accused of catching and eating bees, to feed such a family. nereasing to five apart near the top, thus but examination of their stomachs shows using about eight hoops in 30 feet. The such bees to be mostly the drones. They that are thought injurious to the farmer, Pressure is calculated to be about 110 pounds drive away hawks and crows from small and as the list is not a long one we will per square foot at 10 feet deep, and increase birds, and from poultry when they find

and 20 feet inside diameter. This is one peewee, the Great crested, the Olive sided, so often seen, but it is larger and takes

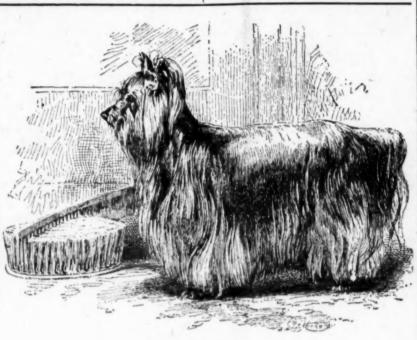
on the rice fields and do much damage, but here it does none. This bird elso builds its nest on the ground and among tall grass. The Red-winged blackbird is another enter of weed seeds and insects in Naw England, but it is said to be a past in the fields of

small grain in Western S ates. The Baltimore oriole, golden robin or hang bird is frequent in the southern and the coast in Hancock, Sagadahoe and Washington counties, and there are no

After hoops are on cut the doors inside Last flycatcher, which is often about the large birds. The four species of falcons ordinary trowel I have planted 100 pots in good enough for that purpose may be fed next the barn to take out the silage. These may be planned for by leaving out one stave at a proper distance when putting up, but should be sawed from the inside with the erow family. The bobolink is one of the field of planting, to be placed in the soil the field of planting, to be placed in the soil the field of planting, to be placed in the soil the field of planting, to be placed in the soil the field of planting, to be placed in the soil the field of planting, to be placed in the soil the field of planting, to be placed in the soil the field of planting, to be placed in the soil the field of planting, to be placed in the soil the field of planting, to be placed in the soil the field of planting, to be placed in the soil the field of planting, to be placed in the soil the field of planting, to be placed in the soil the field of planting, to be placed in the soil the field of planting, to be placed in the soil the field of planting, to be placed in the soil the field of planting, to be placed in the soil the field of planting, to be placed in the soil the field of planting, to be placed in the soil the field of planting, the field of planting to the field of

The yellow-bellied sapsucker is a little woodpecker which delights in boring holes in trees and feeding on the sap. it will this. sometimes have several rows of these holes around one tree, thereby killing it, but they are al o insect eaters and may do as much good as harm.

The Northern raven, exactly like the crow, but larger, frequents the coast and wooded islands. Complaint has been made hat he pecks out the eyes of lambs. It also



YORKSHIRE TERRIER Recent Prize Winner, New York

live upon the seeds of weeds and the coarser wild grasses, the latter having a great liking to seeds of the Canada thistic, but also eating seeds of rag weeds, bind weed, plantain and many others.

and thousands of the Jane beetle and other insects and thousands of the Jane beetle and other insects. Most farmers consider it to do more harm than good.

The Cow bird, Cow blackbird or Cow-

ground, and the song sparrow often builds in a small tree or bush. They feed on about the same weed seeds as the finehes, but some of them also eat meny of the smaller insects and esterpillars. The snow birds are also gleaners of weed seeds. Tae Rose-breasted or Red-breaste1 groswestern Maine, but more rare in other male conspictors when seen, and it advise shooting them whenever and whencannot be mistaken for any other. The ever seen. female is less brilliant. They are insect

Colorado beesle, both adults and slugs. The Parple martin and the Barn, Cliff, take on the wing, and prefer to nest near

buildings when not in them. small insects and beetles all the year, and we ought not to begrudge them a few The Cedar waxwings are destroyers of Staves of two by four inches are called The Hairy woodpecker and the Downy cherries and strawberries, as the insects

. The bluebirds like to build near houses, porary cleats inside until the hoops are put species of fly catchers make fles and small and if people would provide boxes for them in the shade, under apple trees on the north sift out small grains and weed seeds and insects the greater part of their diet, so that to nest in, they would well pay for them in side of a barn. They were well watered save the other. E ther way is much better One authority would have hoops of flat they may be classed among the most beneon three inches wide and three-six-teenths ficial.

They usually rear two started in the pots as many as convanient item. broods of young in a season, and from four In Bulletin No. 4 they treat of the birds

> combine it with the bird friends. The Sparp-shinned hawks are the worst

ened by boits or lugs, drawing the ends together, and are best made in three or four
pleces each.

Yellow breed only in the more extensive and winter, but not so at the season when the season when and winter, but not so at the season when the season wh

needs.

The Rad-poll fine's and the American both wild and domestic birds. It also goldfinch, sometimes called wild canary, destroys mice and other small mammals,

There are a dozon or so species of spar- bunting is an insect eater, but it also derows that are generally known as ground sir ys the eggs and young of many birds sparrows, though the tree sparrow and that might eat more than itself. This it chipping sparrow do not nest on the does by depositing its eggs in the nests of other birds, where its young crowd out the smaller birds, or appropriate the food

brought and leave the others to starve. The Bronz: grackle or common Crow plackbird, may be said to do some good by eating injurious insects and weed seeds, but they are robbers of the nests of other birds, beak is not uncommon in southern and eating both eggs and young birds. They also do damage by eating spronting grain otions. Its brilliant colors, of black and green peas from the vines. The author head, neck and back, with under parts would advise shooting them only when nec-white and bright red breast, make the essary to protect the crop, while we would

The English sparrow is denounced in the centers, and among the few that eat the most unsparing terms as a post in every colorade besile, both adults and sings. about buildings, their nests harboring myri-Tree and Bank swallows need no descrip. ads of lice, which they distribute among tions. They all live on insects which they domestic poultry, quarrelsome and driving away our native birds, grain feeders and moving in flocks of hundreds, they are able to do much damage to fields of small grain. drive away.

Planting White Pine Seedlings.

seedlings six inches high and potted them in While some do so by fanning out small and For the first two or three days new four-inch Neponset paper pots, using wellworked rich soil. They were then placed falls near the fan, some have sieves which As the paper pots are light a large number turbance to the young trees. The mangether is such that they soon become los ened and then rot apart. I have planted in dense aprout growth and past are land under bushes in the shade. Thus have the seed-

if they do the farmer little harm, they are in no way a help to him. The Dack hawk or Peregrine falcon and the Pigeon hawk are little. My trees cost me here posted about they are eaten the larve of the codling among these, though the first named is not . Seents, we having done the work ourselves, moth and other insects are effectually which may seem a large sum; but the ease with which they are transplanted and the

small number lost in the process well offsets I trust that this will prove of enough The time required for those that are cut to

August Farm Hints.

SETTING PLANTS The extremely dry weather in July has been a disappointment and a hindrance to many who had plants for late crops which they would have liked to set out, or who did set some out only to see them wilt an die. But this month is not too late for setting winter cabbages and cauliflowers or winter celery. Prepare the ground thor-roghly and make it rich, but not with rank fodder in the barn. Later on winter rye winter celery. Prepare the ground thorand green manure, and select good, strong, vigorous plants. Soak the ground where they vigorous plants. Soak the ground where they are well before taking them up, then put the grass gets fit. With a prospect of a short plants into a pan of water and from that set | crop of hay nearly all over the country, and them into the ground, pinching off the very long roots so that they will not curi up war, we may see hay much higher next at the bottom of the hole. Then press winter than it has been for many years; yet the earth firmly up to them, and when a row is set walk along it, placing the feet depting by weeding out such as is not profit-firmly by the side of each plant. We have set cabbages so in about as hot an August likely to be higher priced as lower, and the day and as dry a time as we often have, with no rain falling for a week, no waterof hundreds. The celery plant being can grow.

Isrred to do it in the asternoon. If they wilted a little the damp night air and dew revived them.

By beginning with the succulent waste of the farm, unmerchantable apples, roots, cabbages or pumpkins, and adding a little crops where earlier crops of peas, greens digested, and gradually increasing grain or early potatoes have been taken off, and fed, we think almost any animal will fatten the manure put on for the first crop will faster between S(p). 1 and Dec. 1 than at help the second one greatly, while the land any other season of the year, and the cost will be in a better condition than if it had of the feeding will scarcely be felt until the been left to grow weeds. We have also last few weeks, when the soft feed ceases

shading about as soon as set, but we think

SOWING GRAFS SEED.

which is gone in the spring. If clover is their food into beef instead of milk. wanted with the grass seed that may be sown early in the spring. Do not understand that we would limit our grass seed to

pasture in a few years. PREPARING LAND FOR GRAIN.

moths and beetles when the latter are disabled, and a few weed seeds when no grain as much fertilizer as grain growers are apt No new brush should be dipped in the to drill in with the seed, but when the paint and put to work without first being land can have both tillage and manure cleaned. By working it with brisk movethe crop is likely to run far above what is ment back and forth through the hand most called the average and then is when the of the dust and loose hairs will be taken profit is almost a sure thing. Remember that out. A paint brush when thus thoroughly with the prospect of a war in which all "dry cleaned" should be placed in water I send the following description of a plan with the prospect of a war in which all their larva but the eggs. Professor Weed for planting white pine seedlings which I the great nations of Europe may be for a few minutes, not long enough to soak heir larva but the eggs. Professor Weed laims to have found 420 eggs of plant lice have been using for some time, and which has been a great success. My idea was to the stomach of one bird.

The American robin is sometimes killed find a metaod by which planting could be find a metaod by which planting could be prices. While we are sorry for the blood of the hair may still be loose, most of them are when the story trees and bushes of carried on at any time in the year when the story trees and bushes of carried on at any time in the year when the story trees and bushes of carried on at any time in the year when the story trees and bushes of them sworks. some one did not grow food for the armies will come out in the first few minutes workand people at home. Bafore sowing wheat In the spring I bought 4000 white pine select the best and plumpest seed to be had. light seed, taking that which being heaviest brushes require special care while at rest.

The fields from which the grain has been can be carried with case. Their bottoms out are likely to have many weeds start up and to keep the shape of the brush perfect. are made in such a way that the roots soon among the stubble. It will usually pay it is necessary to do this only two o protrude through uninjured, and pots and well to mow these down to prevent their times before the shape becomes set. all can be placed in the ground without dis- seeding the ground. If young clover is The second most important principle in coming among them do not out too closely per in which the pots are put to- in a dry time to let sun shine in and burn end while at rest. At night it should always she roots.

HANDLING EARLY APPLES. have those that fall picked up every day

LIERARY.

RECEIVED

(U. S. Department of Agriculture.

AUG 13 1000 \$

KILLING BUSHES.

To mow in August and burn in September used to be the rule for killing bushes. interest to your readers to have a notice made in your paper. A neighbor of mine who owns a woodlot of some 13 acres that has been out is now platting with pine seedlings by this method. I having proved to him that it was sure of success He is a sender that it is likely to winter kill. If man of small means and can plant but one they survive this, sheep would browse day a week-Henry Brooks, in The Forester. down the few sprouts that would show the next season. The sowing of a little white clover and grass seed on those places where the ashes were the thickest would make good pasture where the bushes are a nuis-

LATE FODDER CROPS. Oats and barley, with or without Canada peas, sown now will make excellent fodder next November, perhaps for weeks after the frost has spolled the feed in the pastmay be sown, to be ready for eattle to be demand for good young stock will be heavy next season, so that hay or a substitute for ing and no shade, and sourcely lost one on hay may prove the most profitable crop one

FATTENING STOCK. We are not among those who think it will shading most important. When we have not pay to fatten old cows or such as do not had a day's work at this work we pre- not give milk enough to pay their keeping, Many such crops can be set as second grain to that in such quantities as can be

seen such crops grown where the old strawberry bed had been plowed up. English or flat turnips may also be sown this month, for market or for stock feeding. If the bast temperature for fattening any animal is when the thermometer ranges from 55° to 70°, or is outside of those points but a little while at a time. They seem to We like to sow timothy and red top or warmer, and there is not as much of the other grass seed in August without grain, food required to keep up the heat of the but with a little flat turnip seed, perhaps a system as when it is colder. The green pound to the acre, using the turnips as a food, if properly used, aids digestion, and nurse erop to shade and protect the other, we think a shrewd farmer should fatten then pulling the best of the turnips in the lows, sheep or swine at this season, so that fall and letting the smaller ones stay to rot he would feel that he had made a profit even in the ground. They prevent soil washing on the cow beef that sells at a low price. and may help to prevent winter killing, as Especially should this be the case with such the leaves of the turnips act as a mulch cows as are unprofitable because they put

The Care of Paint Brushes. There are few men living in small home the two kinds above named: Blue grass, who do not occasionally wield a paint brush orchard grass, sweet vernal and many on house, barn or fence. One often feels the other kinds might be named, some of which need of paint without being able to pay a could be added, selecting according to trained painter. Hence he does the work whether the soil was a strong one or light, himself. But painting is a good deal of an and whether the field was to be made art, and is not to be learned in a day. meadow land, or was to become a part of Through ignorance or carelessness, therefore, the beginner is apt to commit more than one blunder. He may begin operations with a new brush too promptly, and The land which is to be sown to winter consequently leave a lct of loose bristles wheat cannot be too well worked before wherever he plies it, or through lack of sowing the seed. Plow it as early as possi-ble and try to harrow it once a week to and misshapen so that when it is used a cause weed seeds to germinate and then to second or third time the paint is not laid on kill the weeds before the grain seed is evenly. It has an unsightly, scratched apsown. The thorough pulverizing of the soil pearance. A writer in The Hub recently

ing and can easily be picked from the sur-

They should be dipped in raw oil or the paint itself and smoothed out carefully, then laid on their sides overnight. The chisel pointed brushes should be set at an incline, the handle supported just enough to allow the brush to lie along the point. This is done to prevent twisting of the bristles, It is necessary to do shis only two or three

brush care is never to leave the brush on be placed in a brush keeper-a water tight box or a paint keg, with nails driven When the early apples begin to ripen, through the sides on which the brushes can be suspended in water. Holes are bored in lings been protected from sun and drying

There may be many of them worth evapwinds.

There may be many of them worth evaporating, though not as good as winter fruit. the bottom, but with the bristles entirely reason why we would bed the bottom of the through the olive and least dysatchers.

Yellow bellied, Alder and Least dysatchers.

Yellow bellied, Alder and Least dysatchers.

They are abundant though the Olive and in a stone and cement pit for four to lix feet, if not more. Hoops can be tight.

They are abundant though the Olive and winter, but not so at the season when and winter, but not so at the season when and winter, but not so at the season when and winter, but not so at the season when and winter, but not so at the season when and winter, but not so at the season when and winter, but not so at the season when and winter, but not cleaned. Even

AGRICULTURAL.

The Pea Louse and Its Enemies. The appearance of the pea aphis, which has attacked the growing peas in Maryland, time in seeking some way of escape from it, and generally finding one before long. Sylvania, Virginis, North Carolina and Connections has called attaction to the fact. that pea culture is an important industry in the United States. The attack which the pea louse made on the growing crop this season will cause a loss of about \$11,000,000.

One grower in writing about his affortable. One grower in writing about his efforts to exterminate the pest says:

"On the whole, the condition for a large crop of peas is everything but encouraging. That the pea louse is not easily conquered

One of the larger growers is quoted as We regret to have to confess that we have been 'licked clean out of our boots' so

far in our efforts to exterminate the pea

The louse has been known only about one year, but it has established its name as an economic pest. It appears suddenly and in large numbers, and soon kills the plants. The winged insect is about one eighth of an inch long, with a wing expanse of nearly one-quarter of an inch. It is pale green, with darker legs and long honey tubes. The female produces living young, which reach maturity in from 10 to 15 days, and in less time when the weather is hot.

An observer of the pea louse writes this as to its peculiarities:

A young one born on March 4 reached maturity-the winged form-on March 16, and was producing living young on the 19th From March 19 to April 17 she became the mother of 111 young, and died on the latter date. Her first young-wingless formborn on March 19, produced on March 31, or eleven days from date of birth. From March 31 to April 18 she gave birth to 120 young

When they are permitted to breed unchecked the pest sweeps over a large area in a short ti ne, and many large fields have been killed in a few days.

The natural enemies of the pea louse are lady beetles and their larve, the lacewinged fly and its larvæ, the syrphus fly and its young and soldier beetles. These have been abundant in many parts of the country this year where peas have been planted, and in some parts of the country these natural enemies have saved 25 per cent. of the crop. Many were also destroyed by the fangous disease, and in places where the lies have appeared, the growers wish for damp, warm and sultry weather, under which conditions the fungous disease usually develops.

It will not do, a pea grower said, to depend too much on these natural destroyers. He recommends the use of the brush and cultivator where the peas are in rows. A destroying spray composed of tobacco, whale-oil scap and water was used with good effect until it became k nown that the spray destroyed also a natural enemy of the pea louse. This enemy is the syrphus worm This insect's power as an exterminator of pea lice is demonstrated in the report of an observer to the Maryland A ricultural College. He says:

The syrphus worms feed on the lice at a rapid rate. Yesterday we found a syrphus worm nearly full grown and placed a louse within its reach, when it was quickly deseven newly born lice clustered about her in a small vial, enclosed the syrphus worm, and found that by actual time the worm destroyed the seven lice in exactly seven minutes and the mother a little later."

The writer warns pea growers not to destroy the syrphus, and in order to avoid A large num against the pea destroyer. When the lice are brushed off and the ground is hot the

Practical Sheep Husbandry.

Thin pastures may be greatly improved by running a harrow over them, spreading a bushel of plaster to the acre over the grass and scattering some fresh seed.

The old English pastures on which it is impossible to find the ground under the herbage are kept so by frequent harrowings and top dressings of manure or fertilizers. It is the pasture which makes the lambs. sweet, tender grass will, and the milk makes

the lamb. Then the lamb makes the profit. easily make a good lamb weigh 80 to 100 course, that it is the right kind of lamb.

Size is an illusive test of value. It is not even a surety of a heavyweight. A broad backed ewe with short legs and deep body, backed ewe with short legs and deep body, with a full low brisket, will outrank the grel as thoroughbred horse or a love legs and patterns pastures at a storoughbred horse or a love legs and patterns pastures and in \$10.5 km a full low brisket, will outrank the grel as thoroughbred one. If we were in need of rain in all sections and in \$8.9 angar and molasses \$8437, tallow \$11.191, traditions in this respect, and gave me an invitalong-legged, slab-sided sheep which a novice shoroughbred cow. If we were to purchase were in need of rain in all sections and in 809, sugar and molasses \$8457, tallow \$11,191, would select as the best.

sheep's noses from this time on, as an antia world of mischief in the flook.

the middle of the days. If these sheds are breeding. fresh ground every week.

those lamos are always strong who have the stock. has all the desirable points.

ne to the other before one is esten down too much. When on a large pasture a flock will wander all over it, eating here and there and soiling the uneaten parts, and then refuse to feed lorger, but spend their would feed some grain feed for a few days, after which the flock should be turned on to the new ground.-American Sheep Breeder.

The Management of Angora Kittens.

The breeding of Angora kittens has been largely increased the past year, and probably within the past two years the number of breeders have multiplied at least by two; not that simply fanciers have entered into the keeping of these pets, but that large operators have made sufficient outlays to carry on the raising of these animals in a successful way, and, at the same time, on a larger scale than was anticipated. Here in the East the Angora was sup-

plenty of them. But by rapid successes made by large breeders, the stock has multiplied in such a way that now, while Bos- may prove a torment. ton and some parts of the New England States are the possessors of the largest Angera farms, yet there are many such farms in the South and West that have sprung up within the past 12 months and have raised the Angora on a large scale.

The most serious objection to much of the Angora cat breeding is that no care at all is given to the mating of these animals, and in the early purchase of stock the beginner believes that an Angora is simply an Angora, quite as a dog is a dog and a horse is a horse. There is not enough attention given to the ancestors of the specimens purchased; they are bought wholly for their appearance, and no care is taken to note if they are proper specimens to own and to have. Many serious disappointments have resulted from this lack of care at the start. Stock that is weak and feeble has been raised, and kittens have been bred that have no traces of the Angora. Other specimens have grown and developed poorly. Some have only the body and shape of an Augora, the hair seems to be Angora is not fixed enough in type so as to and thin, there is no long Angora hair which beautifies the animal. If one would only stop and consider, he would realize the importance of preserving these feat-

How few people who enter into the time that there is as much attention needed in selecting stock as there is when one is horse, or a dog, or a sheep. A specimen may be fine looking, stylish in appearance, and in every way a desirable creature apparently, but looking back to its ancestors there may be many faults which would develop in the second generation, perhaps causing the third and fourth to be inferior specimens, thus allowing the stock to devoured. We then placed a mother and teriorate rather than to increase in its beauty. One great mistake is in permitting poor specimens to be mated and bred and have their young sold and bred again, thus finally resulting in stock that cannot be

A large number of our breeders of Angora all possibility of doing so to use no spray cats are simply selling mongrel stock There is no trace of the Angora blood, simply a few long hairs, and the fact that they little creatures are roasted to death by the claim them to be Angora cats and sell them these pets, which ought to be managed by average about as usual. people who not only have plenty of the but means and influence to encourage the richer people to invest in such pets, which has apparently suffered much from drought Excess of exports \$28,149,585. Of the week's should in time occupy a position quite equal in nearly all textions, the rain coming too exports \$2,024,026 went to England, \$1625 to to that of dogs and other fancy animals.

We are too apt to accept stock that is numerous reports that it is nearly or quite a inces and \$42,446 to British possessions in inferior rather than to trouble ourselves to failure. Prices are reported as lower than Africa, also \$11,027 to other British possesslocate animals which have some family usual, a surprising condition in view of the lone, \$17,277 went to Belgium, \$39,851 to Gerlines and records, also we are apt to be too short crop. The late crop should do well many, \$21,854 to Sweden and Norway, \$10,-No other feed will make the milk that careless in regard to breeding brothers and with rain, as no blight is reported. sisters, which in time causes weak and faulty specimens. Perhaps three-fourths, and the crop will hardly come up to earlier principal articles of exports were: Provi-Three parts of corn meal, two parts of surely one-half of all the cats raised among expectations. Pears will be a fair crop. bran and one part of cotton-seed meal will many of the breeders are specimens that plums light; peaches a light crop, but still animals \$210,150, cotton raw \$175,346, outon raw \$175,346, cotton raw never should have been bred, stock that well up to the average; quinces a good crop; pounds in 100 days; always providing, of should be sold singly, specimens that have as far as reported our grapes generally factures of same \$218,388, iron and manu-

Angora family. There is as much difference in a thorough- any remarks upon them. All fruits suffered machinery \$44,744, paper \$5152, grease a century for visiting Americans, and when the bred Angora cat as compared with a mon-It is a good time now to select the stock prices rule, we would not expect to get one being dry and brown. The recent rain for the keeping up of the flock. Keep only for \$50, nor \$200. It is quite the same in the should help them in western and central the best feeders, those which eat the most, purchase of Angora cats. Many believe that and eas it quietly, attending strictly to busi. a \$5 bill will procure for them a thorough. suffered too severely in the eastern counneer, and reject the uneasy restless ones, bred specimen. If stock were offered for \$50 ties to make more than a partial recovery which are always hunting the best place in or \$100, the individual would think himself the trough and then waste time to fight for swindled, or that he had paid a pretty b'g price for something that he ought to It is also a good time to cull out the ewe have bought for less. This is not at all drought, and were generally good average is three months. Morquitoes have been kept on being introduced generally shake hands; or being introduced generally flock, to select the best of them for rear- true, as it pays one to be careful in his seing lambs next year. It is not the biggest lections, and buy stock that is recom ewe rears always the best lambs; but as a mended by those who have a reputation. rule a good ewe with a single lamb is better The purchase of an animal obtained from to keep than the ewes which are apt to such parties assures a certain degree of perbring twins and then are not able to rear fection and value that could not be ob-

Use the tar and fish oil brush on the who have no idea of stock raising. dote against the hateful bot fly. Keep small try ja registry for cate, Augoras of all heaps of dry earth near the sheep's shaded kinds, where family lines can be traced and Western, in assorted spruce tubs, hard to resorts, where they stay in the sunfilest where records of value may be maintained. place at over 20 cents, and ash tubs are 195 in the squarium at Calcutta, is nearly two feet in can extends the hand in kindly fashion to hours. Destroy every fly seen annoying the The fact of prize taking in shows at the to 192 cents. Firsts are moving slowly at diameter, with claws measuring about a yard, is trangers. sheep. It is a listle thing, but it lays 150 present day in many cases is of no value. 184 to 19 cents and seconds dull at 17 to 18 so veracious that it devoured fifty other crustaeggs at least. One bot fly may therefore do Individuals are shown and secure prizes in cents. Eastern creamery 17 to 19 cents. ceans and fishes in two hours, and is further many cases because they are the only speci- Dairy butter in small supply. Some extra The fly gathers mostly in those places mens exhibited in a class. Many breeders New York and Vermont at 18 to 18; cents, where the sheep have laid at night or in the take advantage of these prizes and each firsts at 16 to 17 cents and seconds 15 to 16 heat of the day. For a farm flock of value year continue to exhibit and have animals cents. Only moderate demand for imitation there, in which, with open windows prothere, in which, with open windows prothere, in which, with open windows prothere in which is profitable to set up sheds here and
there is profitable to set up sheds here and
to lear trains to learn trains to lear trains made light and movable by a team, it will today faulty, and it is a wonder that all the steadily at 201 to 31 cents for Northern be very desirable to keep them moved on to beautiful specimens we have are produced, creamery and 20 to 20% for Western, with resh ground every week.

Don's discard a ewe on account of her age.

considering the carelessness of breeders extra Northern dairy at 19 cents and fair to many of whom absolutely know not what good at 16 to 18 cents. Jobbers' rates one to

always plenty of milk, and which are tracta-ble, and, in short, have no faults or bad increasing from year to year, and the very element of value. Many wise shepherds prices. There seems to be a greater de-have had a formal funeral over a good ewe mand for breeding stock than ever before, which has reared in her life half a score of good lambs, has given a dozen good fleeces.

The receipts of butter at Boston for the than ten or fitteen miles in diameter—give our than ten or fitteen miles in diamet good lambs, has given a dozen good fleeces, eats, the thoroughbreds more particularly. boxes, a total weight of 1,354,785 pounds, and has never misbehaved or caused any Pior stock is high at any price. You may against 1,536,383 pounds the previous week anxiety to the shepherd, and whose fieces secure a bargain from a friend now and 1,316,107 pounds the corresponding then, but an ordinary cat should at all week last year. This shows a falling off as



THE POLAND CHINA PIG.

intelligence, kindness or love. The gentleness of a desirable specimen is far superior posed to be a familiar pet; there were to one that is ill temperel and improperly reared, and the two kittens are so entirely different that one is a prize, while the other

ROBERT KENT JAMES.

Massachusetts Crop Report. The State Board of Agriculture through its secretary, J. O. Stockwell, issues the following summary of crop conditions for July: "No poticeable damage from insects is reported, if we except that from the pea louse, a new insect which has done great damage to the pea crop in some marketgarden sections. Potato bugs are generally reported, but not as yet doing any unusual amount of damage. Other insects spoken of are current worms, squash bugs, cabbage worms, tent caterpillars, canker worms, elm leaf beetles, horn files, rose bugs, codlin moths, asparagus beetles, pear tree psyllas, grasshoppers, plant lice, corn worms, white grabs, cut worms, curculios and squash

Indian corn is generally in first-class condition in western and central sections, sliage in Worcester County than elsewhere, plants \$1.50 a dozenthe southeastern counties being those where there are the fewest silos.

breeding of these Angoras realize at the ite estimate as to quantity, with perhaps purchasing some other animal, such as a be excepted. The quality of the crop is generally said to be good, and it was mainly secured in first-class condition.

The short hay crop has led to a considerable increase in the acreage of forage crops better at 75 cents to \$1 a box. all over the State. Fodder corn is the crop forage are on s and peas, barley and peas, rye, peas, soy beans, cabbages and roots. generally reported to be in fair con continuing a line which is of no value and but in eastern counties they were suffering badly from drought at the time of making returns, a condition probably relieved by the rain of the 25th and 26th.

late to materially aid it, and there are Scotland, \$63.613 to Nova Scotla and Prov-

no excuse for claiming relationship to the promise well. Not enough returns were factures of same \$89.553, wood and manureceived in regard to cranberries to warrant factures of same \$40,327, sewing and other a tew leagues from Paris. has been a shrine for

hat we might consider the finest horse, as eastern sections were generally reported as spirits \$40,471. sections, but it is feared that they have possible this season.

Rye, oats and barley matured early enough to escape the greater part of the

Butter Market.

With only a moderate demand for butter the light receipts have enabled receivers to for brakes of certain kinds for artillery and other amity, given and taken in a way that is peculiar hold prices firm at last week's rates. Some uses. Giveerine and alcohol being somewhat to smart people and is, therefore, rather typical, even claim to have cleaned up all they had expensive, a twenty eight per cent. solution of The custom of the ballroom handshaking is tained of parties who keep no records, and even claim to have cleaned up all they had at 21 cents to customers who bought small There should be established in this coun- lots, but in round lots 20 to 20% cents is the top rates for Northern and New York. The breeding of Angoras is as 16 cepts. Boxes and prints selling It is better to keep the best mothers, as they are undertaking when they are raising 14 cents higher. Receipts for three months armiy in the sand, with close planks extending thick with dutiful mementos and asterisks of ending June 30 have been about 2,000 000 pounds more than in same time last year. with exports 259,629 pounds less, and conhabits. Never count her carcass as an best specimens are cheap at the highest sumption increased to 13,944,445 pounds, or 1,221,306 pounds more than last year.

for a reasonable time and changing from 1s from a family unknown and that has no weeks. For the month of July the receipts period of thirty hours fitteen minutes, rises in gether to illustrate in their habits of life, sim.

emounted to 6711,691 pounds, against 6,065,199 pound the same month last year, an increase of 646.492 pounds. an increase of 646,492 pounds.

The exports of butter from Boston for the week were none, against 43,631 pounds the corresponding week last year. From New York the exports were 12,178 tubs, and from Montreal 6214 packages.

The statement of the Quincy Market Cold torage Company for the week is as follows: Taken in 10,009 tabs, tout 1824 tabs stock 160,879 tubs, against 145,827 tubs the same time last year. The Eastern Company reports a stock of 24,799 tubs, against 13,726 tubs last year, and, with these added, the total stock is 185,678 tubs, against 159,-553 tubs, an increase of 26,125 tubs.

Vegetables in Boston Market.

South Market and Commercial streets are well filled up in the morning now, and the overflow has begun to take place on State street, but there are many less than will be Produce sell readily, and prices have not dered and edged with lace. The waists are varied much this week. Beets are in demade of bridht-colored calloo, velveteen and mand at 50 cents a box, or \$1.50 a hundred bunches. Carrots the same per hundred, though perhaps a little late. In the eastern part of the State it was suffering from cents a box and yellow \$1.50 a barrel. drought prior to the rain of the 25th and Onions are higher at 75 to 85 cents lacking. Other breeders complain that the 28th, though not as badly as most other box and leek 50 cents (a dozen. Radcrops. The recent rain should have relieved ishes 50 cents a box, and cucumbers breed properly, that if paired off, properly this condition, and it should do fairly well \$2.25 to \$2.50. Peppers plenty at \$1 a box. and well isundered. Upon their heads they mated, the young do not develop as the sire with a proper amount of moisture from now Hothouse tomatoes 5 to 8 cents a pound, and and dam, the ruff is lacking, the tail is long on. As always, more corn is used for engarden \$1 to \$2.50 a bushel if good. Egg Cabbages in fair supply at \$4 to \$5 a hun-

dred. Cauliflowers still scarce at \$1.50 a At the time of making returns having was box. Lettuce 35 to 40 cents a small box and cho, which is their coat by day and their blanket practically completed. From two-thirds to spinachi scarce at 60 to 75 cents. Parsley in by night, a comprehensive as well as comfortable three-fourths of a full crop is the favor- liberal supply at 25 cents a box. String garment. ite estimate as to quantity, with perhaps beans, green or wax, mostly at 50 to 75 cents nearer an average crop in eastern and a bushel and shell beans \$1, with a few restrictions of Provided Research and shell beans \$1, with a few restriction of Provided Research and shell beans \$1, with a few restriction of Provided Research and shell beans \$1, with a few restriction of Provided Research and Security Research and nearer an average crop in eastern and southeastern sections, if Barnstable County Lima at \$2. Green peas scarce but demand be excepted. The quality of the crop is light at \$1.50 to \$2 a bushel. Marrow squash ingered." The mother must bite them off, if in light supply, with good ones at \$1.50 to need be, and in the west of Northumberland it is \$2 a barrel, and summer squash at \$6 to \$7 believed that if the first parings are buried a hundred. Green corn more plenty and under an ash tree the child will turn out a "top better at 75 cents to 31 a box." The mention of the ash is curious, for

most extensively used for this purpose, closely followed by cats, Hungarian grass, fancy Jersey brought \$2.25, but mostly at lander? Nay, according to Hesiod, Zius made lander? Nay, according to Hesiod, Zius made the third or brazin race of hard ash wood—pugsame rate as others. No Virginia above \$2 and more at \$1.50 to \$1.75. Sweet potatoes scarce, and good sized ones in fair demand tree of the Norseman, out of which he believed In western and central sections they were at \$2 to \$4 for Carolina yellow, \$2 50 to \$3 the first man was made, was an ash. When the for white and \$1.50 to \$2 for red.

Boston Expots and Imports, ending July 27 were valued at \$2,496,607 Market-garden crops were generally and the imports at \$1,125,968. Excess of anffering from drought, those now ready for exports \$1,370,639. For corresponding week market being short crops in the principal last year exports were \$2,068,299 and immarket-garden sections, and later ones at a ports were \$938,686. Excess of exports - Better that child had ne'er been born. at low prices rather injures the fad than to standstill, before the rains. These should stimulate the interest in the breeding of now do well with seasonable rains. Prices \$62,550,044 and imports have been \$45,817. 279 Excess of exports \$16,732,765. For At time of making returns early potatoes same 30 weeks last year, the exports were Or at greater length:

789 to Russia, \$224,407 to Netherlands and Apples dropped badly during the month smaller amounts to other countries. The Sions \$1,034,667, breadsinffs \$429,684, live Lastevrie, one of the best known of the counce manufactured \$14,232, leather and manu. somewhat from drought in eastern sections. T7575, carriages and parts of same \$11,322, marquis was alive, was noted for its hospitali-

SCIENTIFIG.

--- Outling or obstructing vegetation on the upper Nile has had the astonishing effect of destroying enormous numbers of fish. This has been due to the liberation of stagnant water, Handshaking? Is it supposed to be More

this being slight, while it remains unchanged at are supposed to be a particularly handshaking 25° F. below zero, and does not attack metals.

——A crab lately dredged from forty-five because in England and on the Continent it is a 25° F. below zero, and does not attack metals.

remarkable for showing brilliant phosphores

—The method of making sheet lead for tea packing in Formesa is most interesting. The than when we sear .- William Wordsworth. ght from Australia in pigs, and after shapes for soldering and is used for packing.

— To discover truth is the best happiness of an individual; to communicate it, the greatest

England coast is being successfully accomplished by the "groyne system." These "groynes" coasts of a series of posts planted oblivion of ingratitude. Let thy di from post to post. The "groyne" is constructed acknowledgment.—Sir Thomas Browne. at right angles to the beach, and its position It is a very great thing to be able a new beach and preventing erosion.

—The two tiny moons of Mars—neither more than ten or fitteen miles in diameter—give ourYou know that a little thought an known in the solar system. These satellites of money. This charity of thought is not merely travel about the planet from west to east, but to be exercised toward the poor; it is to be Phobos, the nearer, makes a complete revolution exercised toward all men .- John Ruskin. the planet in its rotation in twenty four hours what, somer or later, would be the effect upon It is an easy matter to make a pasture times bring a good price. The intelligence, compared with the previous week, but an increase over last year, which is the way wise would by dividing it and using each part oughly bred is much greater than one that the past four the east. The slower Delmos, with a rotation in twenty rour nours times bring a good price. The intelligence, compared with the previous week, but an increase over last year, which is the way increase over last year, which is the past four the east. The slower Delmos, with a rotation in twenty rour nours times bring a good price. The intelligence, compared with the previous week, but an increase over last year, which is the past four the east. The slower Delmos, with a rotation in twenty rour nours times bring a good price. The intelligence, compared with the previous week, but an increase over last year, which is the past four the east. The slower Delmos, with a rotation in twenty rour nours times bring a good price. The intelligence, compared with the previous week, but an increase over last year, which is the way increase over last year, which is the past four the pas

NOTES AND QUERIES.

BOLIVIAN NATIVES .- "Traveler": The Iq ian women are logenious and industrious, and have remarkable taste in colors and designs.
They love gay tint s and embroideries, and wear
quantities of adornments. They have a distinctive costume of home manufacture, which the
dealers in imported goods fortunately have not been able to disturb. They usually wear a little Panama hat, braided of soft white fibre. with a black band, perched jauntily upon their abundant black hair, which hange in two long braids down their backs. Their dresses resemble those worn by the peasants in the Tyrol. The short skirts of gay colors hang above the since tops, and reveal gay hosiery and native shoes of bright colored leather, with long laces and high French beels. Sometimes the shoes are white, sometimes yellow, red, or purple-the brighter the better-and any color except black. Under the skirl are an indefinite number of white petticoats, elaborately embroiother fabrics, and around their shoulders they wear light shawls or scaris, called rebozos. The men go barafooted and barelegged and wear short, wide trousers of dark woolen cloth that are slit up the back as far as the knee, so as to give their legs free action in climbing the mountain trails. Under these troubers they have white cotton drawers, which always seem to be clean or some dark woolen cloth that fits closely down children wear in cold weather in New England. Upon this they wear hats of straw or felt, while their bodies are protected by the inevitable pon-

Potatoes in liberal supply. Prime Bristol
Potatoes in liberal supply. Prime Bristol
Ferry and Long Island \$2 to \$2.12, and a few
to the Grecian hero, as now to the Celtic Highhas it not been from very ancient times a sacred year of infancy is past, the baby's nails may safely be given up to the selesors. Care must be taken not so out them on a Sunday or a Friday. The exports from Boston for the week Sunday, the old rhyme says:

Better a child had ne'er been born Tran cut his nails on a Sunday morn. Agother variation of the verse runs thus: Friday hair, Sunday horn

Sunday shaven, Sonday shorn,

Better hades thou ne'er been born. Cut them on Monday, out them for health; Out them on Tuesday, cut them for wealth; Out them on Wednesday, cut them for news; Out them on Thurslay, a new pair of shoes; Out them on Friday, out them for sorrow Ont them on Saturday, a present tomorrow: But he that on Sunday cuts his born ; Better that he had never been born. THE LAFAYETTE FAMILY.—"R. W. C.": There are great-great-grandonildren of Lafayette now living, but the immediate family connecti

although the average Frenchman is remarkably tion to visit the grand old castle. Its fivepointed towers, from the Norman days of the tenth century, loom picturesquely through the upon your nearest ticket agent or address trees. The mark of a cannon ball upon one of the towers is still visible, a grim reminder of the troubled period when the castle was attacked by

OF AN AMERICAN HABIT THAN A EUROPEAN which has suffocated through its lack of air.

—It appears that the lifetime of the mosquito

ONE?—"Young Society Girl": Men in America the ordinary minnow, which feeds upon the tomary for women to shake hands with their larvæ of mosquitoes, is highly efficient as a men acquaintances when they come up to greet means for keeping down their numbers.

—A non freezing liquid is often needed, as utation, of course, but just a gay little touch of oride of calcium is recommended, the cost of altogether an imported one, and why Americans fathoms in the Indian Ocean, and since placed occamony reserved for friends, while the Ameri-

GEMS OF THOUGHT.

. Wisdom is oftsimes nearer when we stoop I cease to be depressed by learning slowly To discover truth is the best happiness of

....Aunihilate not the mercies of God by the oblivion of ingratitude. Let thy diaries standIt is a very great thing to be able to bear

prevents the waves acting on it injuriously. Sand the absence of both human and divine consolais intercepted by the planking, rapidly forming tion, and for the love of Go1 cheerfully to accept inward desolation, and never to seek or reflect

plicity of attire, modesty of equipage, inexpen siveness in the appointments and chasteness in the aspect, proportions, furniture and decora-tions of their dwellings; should further bind selves to discourage the habit of excessive themselves to discourage and maniful of excessive accumulation; to employ for art, science, philan-thropy and religion all beyond a certain propor tion of their income; should devote a certain fixed time in every day to other human interests than their own; should devise and them-than their own; should devise and them-telves co-operate in plans for softening the rigors of life to the less fortunate, and for bring-ing into the full monotomy of the modern conditions of manual labor, so far as might be, bright-ness and cheer; seeking in one word to redeem ness and enser; seeking in the word to redeem our modern life of the tawdry, sordid, self-indul-sent aspect which is too often, at what we call "the top," its dominant and prevaling note? For myself, I believe that, wild and visionary as such a suggestion doubtless sounds to many, there are men and women, in far greater numbers than most of us dream of, who would half it bers than most of us dream of, who would half it as, for themselves at any rate, a way out of a situation which, with our modern extravagance on the one hand and our modern conditions of poverty, degradation and despair largely unsupplied, unrecognized and unredeemed on the other, is to many earnest natures as intolerable as it is appalling.—From a Sermon by Bishop

CURIOUS FACTS.

-On most South American railroads no baggage is transported free, and a passenger is allowed to take with him into the coach only a small handbag.

-The telegraph poles along the Savannah and Stateboro railway in Georgia are growing. They are made of cypress and must have been planted with the roots. They are sprouting at the top and serve a double purpose. They are shade trees as well as a support for the wires.

-The employment of women in the postal service is not an American idea. It was by no means uncommon in the old days, when postmasters kept posthouses and were persons of some consequence. In 1548 Leonard of Taxis some consequence. In 1548 Leonard of Taxis appointed a woman postmaster at Braine-le-Comte, an important point in France.

-It is not every one who is aware that Bank of England note is not of the same thickness all through. The paper is thicker in the left hand corner, to enable it to retain a keener mpression of the vignette there; and it is also considerably thicker in the dark shadows of the centre letters and beneath the figures at the ends. Counterfelt notes are invariably of one thickness only throughout.

—The E-quiman children of Alaska have other things than snowballs and leebergs to eat, Things grow very fast in the short Arctic sum mer. As soon as the snow melts off in many places the ground is covered with a vine which bears a small berry something like a huckleberry; porwong, it is called. It is sour and has a pungent taste, and the Indians leave off work and go porwong hunting, cramming themselves

-In the past twelve years, Iowa has led all other States in corn production ten times. Last year Iowa had 7 814,511 acres to corn, Kansas 8,800,786 acres, Neoraska 8,013,331 acres, yet Iowa harvested 242,250,000 bushels of corn against 237,621,000 bushels for Kansas, whose area was larger by nearly one million acres, and against 224,378,000 bushels for Nebraska, where the breadth was two hundred thousand acres greater.

-A fat citizen of the seacoast town of Lubec. Me., went down a ladder at the side of a schooner to get a hammer he had dropped overboard. He inserted his body between the rungs of the ladder, that he might reach down and get the hammer from the shoal water, and became stick there. The tide was rising, and he was rescued three hours afterward, just in time to save him from drowning, the water baving reached within two inches of his mouth.

-Mr. Ravenstein of the Royal Geographical Society estimates that the fertile lands of the globe amount to 28,000,000 square miles, the steppes to 14,000,000 and the deserts to 1,000, 060. Fixing 207 persons to the square mile for fertile lands, ten for steppes and one for deserts as the greatest population that the earth could properly nourish, he arrives at the conclusion that when the number of inhabitants reaches about 6,000,000 000, our planet will be peopled to its full capacity. At present it contains about one-quarter of that number. If the rate of increase shown by recent census statistics should that the globe would be fully peopled about the year 2072 But such calculations do not allow for unknown sources of error, and must not be taken too literally.

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Hospital Cat," are all interesting tales. The volume, aside from being an excellent treatise on the cat. forms a delightful gift book. Edited by Mr. James of the Walnut kildge Farms Company.
"No author could be more justified in speaking on his selected topic, as one having authority, than is Mr. James in appearing as an expositor of the Angora, for thousands of beautiful specimens of these lovely creatures owe not only their existence but their appellance, to the kill, care and knowledge. but their excellence, to the skill, care and knowledge of this well-known breader. The book contains much useful information as to the diet and general care, it being, in fact, a work that is indispensable to any ow er of one of the valuable and beautiful animals,"—New York Youse.

"It comes from a practical breeder, and if his suc-

cees may be correctly gauged by the very handsom Augorse of the illustrations, no one could desire to do better than he has done. Altogether the prospec do better than he has done. Altogether has book interesting reading,"—Country Gentleman, Albany, N. Y.

"Those who are lovers of cats will find much that is interesting and instructive in this book,"—School Education, Minneapolis, Minn.

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" It is a useful volume, both for the owners of the

Angora and other cats. It is tastefully bound and fully illustrated." -- Our Fellow Creatures, Obicago " Volume of highest authority, exceedingly entertaining full of facts, beautifully illustrated.

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JAMES BROTHERS, Publishers,

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There are bu market. The r over 1100 pack lower. No fres 16 cents, and 12 lots. Some ch plenty at 10 to reach top price. Pigeons in sua poultry steady to 8 cents for de 64 to 7 cents f small demand and 11 to 12 cent stock dull at 1 Choice chicken 8 to 10 cents. F cents. Live for with roosiers at 11 to 12 cents.

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As many ha doubt that the set can greatly s ter of the fruit dense what is w a correspondent he was born the first and only vicinity. As he scions from th came up about th what surprised h the fruit of those same tree. He due d fruit just Some were very decidedly poor in tree whose fruit that you could se

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A CAT. ully Illustrated, et, Breed, Them.

es, the volume is d. Ohnpters on all How to Train, Care ransportation, The Diseases, The Coresides interesting yand sleep; in fact, thirty-five half-tone Dat Tom," "A Gat are resourced by Mr. "A Gats," "The Home-Bubway Cat," "A tales. The volume, eatise on the cat, ted by Mr. James pany, infed in speaking on a subority, than is a expositor of the tiful specimens only their existence care and knowledge The book contains he diet and general is indispensable to and beautiful asi
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the very handsome one could desire to ogether the prospec-this book interest-, Albany, N. T. will and much that this book."—School

those who are fond of re T. Angell, in Own or the owners of the actefully bound and Creatures, Chicago, exceedingly entermily illustrated.*....

e #2 and #1.28, nost nerally, or 8, Publishers,

Besten, Mass

POULTRY,

Desirable Turkeys.

The custom which makes turkey mean popular only at certain seasons of the year seems a little senseless, but such being the case breeders and raisers must conform more or less to it. There is a certain trade in turkeys the year round, and those who pater to this merely saise a few extra fine turkeys for That kigiving and Christmas. and sell the rest at any time through the year when prices are good. If one waits for his opportunity, and watches the markets closely he is pretty sure to see the day in the year when he can make a handsome profit. Of course when one has fattened the choice birds for a certain market he likes to sell them at the time and not carry them over.

in a good deal of my work I have found profitable to fatten the choicest lot of ids for the Thanksgiving and Christmas season, and distribute the balance through the spring and summer season. It pays to raise only fancy turkeys for the holidays, and it is waste of time and material to sell inferior grades. Better keep them and try to fatten them later it the prices are good at such times the competition is greater than any other season, and most of the choice surkeys of the country come to market At other seasons only indifferent turkeys as a rule are obtainable, and consequently the owner of birds that would pass as fair at Thanksgiving time would be considered very good and even choice in spring and summer. One year I bought live turkeys between Thanksgiving and Christmas when there was a big glut in the markets, and I got them so cheap that I made money in fattening them for the later markets. They were a lean los of birds, and must have netted the original owner an actual loss. A few weeks of good feeding made their bodies plump up wonderfully, and besides weighing more when I sold them, they looked so much better that higher prices were paid for them.

in selecting the turkeys for this year's market, the hens that are to be used for next reason's breeding should be carefully marked and attended to. It is not wise to sell a good layer and breeder even if the price is tempting. We must have some stock that will be of value to us in reproducing their kind in abundance. The breeding hens are, after all, the most essential part of the whole plant, and we cannot be too careful in selecting these and then holding on to them until their days of usefulness are over. Then the sooner we can dispose of them the better. Pennsylvania. ANNE C. WEBSTER.

Poultry and Game.

There are but few changes in the poultry

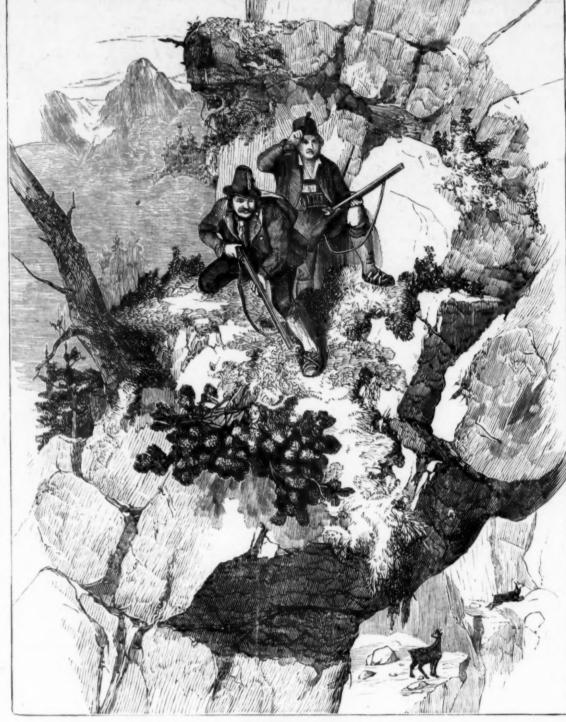
As many have doubted or pretended to doubt that the stock into which a scion is set can greatly affect or change the character of the fruit on the tree, we will condense what is written upon that subject by a correspondent of Green's Fruit Grower He says that upon the old homestead where he was born there was a Baldwin tree, the first and only one known by him in that hand picked bring good prices. Astrachan vicinity. As he learned to properly value and Sweet Bough are \$2 to \$3 a barrel, this apple, he began when young to graft scions from that tree into seedlings that \$2 to \$2.50. Maryland crates are 50 to 85 due d fruit just like the old original tree. 32 25 to \$2 50 a crate for fancy and \$1 75 to Some were very red, others greenish. Some | \$2 for choice, with common at \$1.25 to \$1.50. decidedly poor in flavor. We remember one tree whose fruit was so different in shape that you could select its fruit from all the others when blindfolded."

He also tells of having put grafts from a Hubbardston Nonesuch into a lot of trees that had borne Porter apples. The third season after that he began to gather Huboutdaton Nonesuch apples from those trees, but they did not look like the fruit from the tree from which he took his scions. All were oval in shape and some of them elongated like the Porter, and they were very much lacking in color, although the trees were in an open field and were well pruned. More than 40 years of experience in fruit growing and careful observation has convinced him that the stock can affect the davor, form and color of the fruit in some de ree, in nearly every oase.

to his testimony we will add our opinion that all these charges may and do occur to some extent as a result of cultivation, ferilization and pollenization, or that they do modify the character of the fruit to an extent that is not realized by many. If we had an apple or other fruit that we thought was nearly perfect in every way, we would grow seedlings from that same fruit into which we could set scions from the original tree. Then we would give them soil similar to that on which it had attained perfection, and as good or better treatment. Those who doubt the effect of the stock upon the scion should be puzzled to know why a pear tree grown upon quince roots or stocks will be always a dwarf, while another scion

An idea of the amount of the fruit crop that is expected this year in the Central States may be gained by the report from e fi m engaged in making boxes and backets for fruit. They have factories at eloskey and Benton Harbor, Mich., and Decator, Ala. Their orders for this year aggregate 300,000 crates of 16 quarts, 50,000 of 24 quarts, 2,000,000 graps baskets, 1,000,peach baskets one-fifth bushel each, 60,000 bushel peach baskets or more if they er n be made, 500,000 six-basket peach crates,

from the same tree will always make a tree of standard s.ze when grafted upon a pear



CHAMOIS HUNTING.

and night during the fruity season. On many and 4 to 7 cents for small to medium of the special to 12 cents, but only extras reach top price. Green geeve 16 to 18 cents for chief during the fruity strain are said to be the most point of the year's traille.

Prof. W. G. Johnson has sent cut a series as to 10 cents for for during the fruity steady at 8 to 9 cents for turkeys. 5 to 8 cents for during the series with the world republish them if we did not stored and 10 to 12 cents for fair to good. Thousand the first trains and that is never fundament at 11 cents for chole of the cents. Prof. W. G. Johnson has sent cut as series and 10 cents for chole of the cents for chole and it to 12 cents for chole of the cents. Manufacture and the form of the cents for chole of the cents for chole and it to 12 cents for chole of the cents for chole of the cents for chole of the cents for chole and it to 12 cents for chole of the cents for chole and it to 12 cents for chole of the cents for chole and it to 12 cents for chole of the cen

A Ray of Light

For woman's guidance is found in the fact that Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescrip-tion cures female weakness and the diseases of the delicate womanly organs which darken the lives of so many women with suffering and sorrow. That ray of light has penetrated many darkened chambers where women moaned in misery, and has guided them out to health and has guided them out to health and happiness. "Pavorite Prescription" is not a tonic, not a palliative, but a positive cure for the diseases which are peculiar to women. It gives vigor and vitality. It banishes nervousness, head-ache, and all the aches which come from a diseased condition of the womanly organs. A temperance medicine, it contains neither alcohol nor narcotics.

tains neither alcohol nor narcotics.

"I was troubled for three years with ulceration and female weakness and my doctor gave me but little relief," writes Mrs. Lulu Hunter, of Allenton, St. Louis Co., Mo. "I saw an advertisement in the paper of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. I began the use of it about a year ago. I took five bottles of it, and one bottle of 'Golden Medical Discovery,' and my health is better now than it was for years. I have also recommended these medicines to some of my friends, who suffered from female weakness, and good results have followed."

FAVORITE PRESCRIPTION MAKES WEAR WOMEN STRONG AND SICK WOMEN WELL.

Professor Smith. It will not injure the trees or buds at any time during the winter. It kills the scale without danger or any one, and if there is a little petroleum left it will not be unsafe to keep it on the premises, or it may be used to paint the garden fence.

Domestic and Foreign Fruit.

The supply of apples is light and choice hand picked bring good prices. Astrachan

VALUE OF GARDEN.

The market garden business is a very good The market garden business is a very good business promption of the sellit (Kansa) Gazette. July 26, of a year's dustiness until the cliff of those trees all grafted from the same tree. He says: "No two trees produced fruit just like the old original tree."

The market garden business is a very good business usually when one makes it his entire business. Yet there are always failures and disappointments in it. Some crops fail to grow well, and others yield abundantly and cannot be suppointments in it. Some crops fail to grow well, and others yield abundantly and cannot be sold at a satisfactory price. But the family gaiden, a little larger than needed for the bome support well, and others yield abundantly and cannot be sold at a satisfactory price. But the family gaiden, a little larger than needed for the bome supply, well manured and well cared for, is never a disappointment in it. Some crops fail to grow well, and others yield abundantly and cannot be sold at a satisfactory price. But the family gaiden, a little larger than needed for the bome supply, well manured and well cared for, is never a disappointment in it. Some crops fail to grow well, and others yield abundantly and cannot be sold at a satisfactory price. But there are always failures and disappointments in it. Some crops fail to grow well, and others yield abundantly and cannot be sold at a satisfactory price. But the senter business usually work done by a couple of Bloomfield townships business. Yet there are always failures. Not withsteading the fact that business usually work done by a couple of Bloomfield townships business. Yet there are always failures and disappointments in it. Some crops fail to grow well, and others yield abundantly and cannot be well at a satisfactory price. But the family gaid abundantly and cannot be supplied to the satisfactory price. But the family gaid abundantly and cannot be supplied to the satisfactory price. But there are always failures and disappointments in it. Some crops fail to grow well, and others yield a disappoit meat. If some crop is a partial fallure it may not have any surplus over the home
demand, but there will be something else to
substitute for it. If another is over abundant
and low priced it can be used freely, and will
taste just as good as if the price were twice as
high. If there is a market for the surplus and it
is sold, it stems almost like finding money, and
if it cannot be sold there are some who find much
leaster in amplying the wants of noorer paigh.

bushels of coro, 4860 barrels of pork, 8,639,000 pounds of lar1, 31,491 boxes of meats.

—A very quiet trade was not tavorable to raising the prices of beef, and they are not reside though the West is still very film: Fancy sides 8% cents, choice 8% cents, counds 8% cents, counds 5% cents, counds 5% cents, beavy 5% to 6% cents, counds 5% cents, beavy 5% to 6% cents, counds 5% to 6% cents, short ribs 8 to 11 cents, counds 5% to 8% cents, short ribs 8 to 11 cents, rounds 5% to 8% cents, rumps and loins 11% to 13% cents, loins 18 to 15 cents.

8% to 9 cents, hams 13 to 12½ cents, skinned hams 12½ to 18 cents, sausages 9 cents, Frankfuri sausages 9 cents, boiled hams 18 to 18½ cents, based 12½ to 18½ cents, based 12½ to 18½ cents, based 12½ cents, raw leaf lard 8½ cents, tressed ham 12½ cents, raw leaf lard 8½ Agricultural Fairs for 1900. cents, rendered leaf lard 814 cents, in palls 9 to 914 cents, pork tongges \$35 50, loose sait por 814 cents, b tokets 91/4 cents. sautage meat 71/ 8 cents, city drawed hogs 756 cents, countr

614 cents. -Eges are firm for good stock thoug demand is light. Sime nearby and Capa fance bring 20 to 21 cents, as supply is limited, but Northern and Bastern choice fres' are 16 to 18 centr, though not many above 17, fair to goo 12 to 14 cent. Some fancy lots of Western ar eported at 14% cents, but 18 to 14 cents is t

pounds cheese and 140,180 pounds oleo.

—A remarkable story comes to us through the Heloit (Kansas) Gazette, July 26, of a year's

If it cannot be sold there are some who find much pleasure in supplying the wants of poorer neighbors who cannot afford to pay the price asked by retail dealers. Plan each year to have a good garder, and trust to luck only for the market.

—Charles H. B. Breck of Boston died at his home Aug. 1. He was born in Peppereil, Mass., Aug. 23, 1820. Educated at Lancasier, he embarked in business in Boston in 1860.

The chiral process of the process form Boston in 1899.

—The chiral process is a process in 1899.

—The chiral process in 1899.

—The chiral process is a process in 1899.

embarked in business in Boston in 1850.

—Trafton makes the exports from Atlantic coast last week to include 204,900 barrels 18,823 quarters of beef from Boston; 3942 cattle, 18,823 quarters of beef from Naw Yank barrels 18,823 quarters 18,823 quar coast last week to include 204 900 barrels 18,833 quarters of beef from Boston; 3943 castle, of flour, 979,000 bushels of wheat, 8,705,000 bushels of core, 4850 barrels of pork, 8,639,000 pounds of lari, 31,491 boxes of meats.

—A very quiet trads was not form.

15 cents.

—Flour is duli and about 25 cents a barrel lower this week. Oorn and corn mesi lower.

—The pork markets are very firm West, with the previous week this is an increase of 288,000 bushels of barley. With a decrease of 1,883,000 bushels of corn, 786,000 bushels of oats, and 39,000 bushels of corn, 786,000 bushels of oats, and 39,000 bushels of barley. With a decrease of 1,883,000 bushels of corn, 786,000 bushels of oats, and 39,000 bushels of tean pork \$13.50, fress rits 10½ cents, corned and fress shoulders 8½ to 8½ cents, smoked shoulders 8½ to 9½ cents, lard 8 cents in palis 82,000 bushels of barley.

—The first bale of 1900 hops was shipped.

Agricultural	Fairs	for	1900.
California, Sacramente			Sept. 3-
Delaware, Dover			Oct.
Georgia, Southern Inte	erstate, Atl	anta	Oct. 10-
Indiana. Indianapolis.			Sept. 17-
Illinois, Springfiel 1			Bept. 94-
Iowa, Des Motnes			ug 24-Sept
Manitoba, Winnipeg			July 23-
Massachusetts Horticu	Iturai, Bost	on	Oct. 1
Michigan, Grand Rapi	ds		Sept. 14
Minnesota Hamilue			
Nebraska, Lincoin			
New England, Old Ore	hard, Me	*****	Aug. 27-

w Hampshire, ConcordBept. 4-7	Hoosick, Hoosick Palls
w Jersey Inter State, Trenton	Hornellevi e, Hornellsville
w York, SyracuseAug. 27-Sept. 1	Jefferson, Watertown
rth Carolina, Raisigh Oct. 39-97	Lewis, Lowville
va Scotia, Halifax Sept. 12-20	Montgomery, Fonds
o, ColumbusSept. 8-7	Morris, Morris
gon, Salem	Naples, Naples
Insylvanis, Bethlehem	Nasrau, Na sau
ith Carelina, ColumbiaOet. 29-Nov. 9	Newark, Newark
ith Dakota, Yankton	Niagara, Lockport
ras, Dallas	Oneida, Rome
rmont, WhiteiRiver Junction Sept. 11-14	Ontario, Canandalgua
shington, SpokaneBept. \$4-29	Orange, Middletown.
et Virginia, Wheeling	Orleans, Albion
teonain, Milwaukee	Oswego, Oswego Falls
MASSACHUSETTS.	Otsego, Cooperstown
esbury and Salisbury, AmesburySept, 27-29	Phonix Union, West Pt.cenix
rnstable, BarnstableAug. 28-30	Prattaville, Prattaville
kshire, PittafieldSept. 11-13	Putnam, Carmel
ekstone Valley, Uxbridge	Queens-Nassau, Mineola
stol, TauntonSept. 11, 19	Racket Valley, Potsdam
erfield Valley, Charlement	Richfield Springs, Richfield Springs
ex, Peabody	Riverside, Greene
aklin, Greenfield	Bockland, Orat gebu'g
mpden East, PalmerSept. 18, 19	Rockland Industrial, New City
mpshire, Amherst	St. Lawrence, Canton
mpshire and Franklin, NorthamptonOct. 3, 4	Sandy Creek, Sandy Creek
gbland, Middlefield	Saratoga, Baliston Spa Schenevus, Schenevus
liside, CummingtonBept. 25, 26	Schoharie, Schoharie
ngham, Hingham	Schuyler, Watkins
osac Valley, North Adams	Seneca, Waterioo
nusatonic, Great Barrington	Shavertown, Shavertown
rshfield, Marshfield	Bilver Lake, Perry
rtha's Vineward, Wort	Stenben, Bath
rtha's Vineyard, WestSept. 18, 19 ddlesex North, LowellSept. 18-16	teuben Southern, Scuth Troupebus
ddiesex South, South FraminghamSept. 18, 19	Suffolk, Riverhead
ntucket, Nantucket	Tiogs, Owego
Iord, Oxford	Tioga Northern, Newark Valley
Mouth, Bridgewater	Tompkins, Ithaca
encer. Spencer	Uister, Elienville
lion, Blandford	Union, Brockport
Symouth, South Waymouth Hent 97.00	Union, PalmyraUnion, Prattsburg
orcester, Wordester	Union, Truman burg
proester East, OlintonSept. 12-14	Wasr-nsburg, Warrensburg
proester Northwest, Athol	Washington, Sandy Hill
proseter South, SturbridgeSept. 13, 14	Wellsville, Wellsville
proester West, Barre	White Plains, White Plains
MAINB.	Wyoming, Warstw
ine State Agricultural, Lewiston	Yates, Penn Yan
Stern Maine Fair Association, Bangor, Aug. 97-91	
rib Arcostock, Presque Isle	
rthern Cumberland, HarrisonOct. 9-10	
a beriand Farmers' Club, West Cumberland	CDAVEC! MANO
Hept. 25, 28	GRAVES' MANG
ny Park Association, Gray CornerAug. 28-80	amileo mana
w Gloucester and Danville, Upper Gloucester	For Dogs, Cats, Horses,
Sept, 25, 26	
orth Franklin, Phillips	Sheep. All Skin Diseas
moock County Agricultural, Blue Hill Sept. 18-30	subject to can be cure

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ı	MASSACHUSETTS.	I.
	Amesbury and Salisbury, AmesburySept. 27-29	1
	Barnstable, BarnstableAug. 28-30	1
	Berkshire, PittafieldSept. 11-18	13
	Biackstone Valley, Uxbridge	Ľ
	Bristol, TauntonSept. 11, 19	1
	Deerfield Valley, Charlement	1
	E:sex, Posbody	1
	Franklin, Greenfield	D
	Hampden East, Paimer	1
	Hampshire, Amherst	и
	Hampshire and Franklin, NorthamptonOct. 3, 4	и
	Highland, Middlefield	1
	Hillside, CummingtonBept. 35, 36	li
	Hingham, Hingham	li
	Hoosac Valley, North AdamsSept. 4-6	li
	Housatonic, Great Barrington	П
	Manufacture, Great Barrington	П
	Manufac.urers' Ag'l, North Attleboro Sept. 11-13	li
	Marshfield, Marshfield	П
	Martha's Vineyard, West Sept. 18, 19	I.
	Middlesex North, Lowell	1
	Middlesex South, South FraminghamSept. 18, 19	1
	Nantucket, NantucketAug. 29, 30	1
	Oxford, Oxford	1
	Plymouth, BridgewaterBept. 12-14	L
	Spencer. Spencer	1
	Union, Blandford,	н
	Weymouth, South Weymouth	ŀ
	Worcester, Worcester	1
	Wordester East, OlintonSept. 12-14	ı
		ŀ
	Worcester South, SturbridgeSept. 13, 14	1
	Worcester West, Barre	1
	MAINE.	1
	Maine State Agricultural, Lewiston Sept 2 7	1
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	Maine State Agricultural, Lewiston	

Assipee Valley Union, CorplahAug. 21-23	
VBRMONT.	ı
Addiso, Middlebury	ĸ.
CONNECTIOUT.	١
Newton, Newton	

Windham Courty, Brooklyn Sept. 18-2
Rescon Valley Warrantsch
Beacon Valley, NaugatuckSept. 18, 1
Berlin, Berlin Sept.
Branford, BranfordSept. 18-9
Chester, ChesterSept.
Clinton, Olinton
Danbury, Danbury Oct. 1
East Granby, East GranbyOct.
Parmington Valley, Collinsville Sept. 6
Gradoy, Gradby
Guilford, Guilford
narwinton, Harwinton
Killingworth, Killingworth
Madison, Madisor
meriden, Meriden Sent
New Milford, New Milford
Newtown, Newtown Sept.
Orange, Orange
Orange Agricultural Scelety, thrange Best 10
Futnam Park, Putnam Park.
MOCKVIIIS Fair Association, Rockville Service
Sim-bury, Simsbury
Scuthington, Southington
Sta fford Springs, Stafford Springs Oct.
Bumaid, Spmaid
Unior (monroe, etc.), Huntington
Union (Somers, et.). Enfield
Wallingford, Waldingford
Wethersfield, Wethersfield Oct. 3-
Willimantic Fair Association, Willimantic Sept.
Windsor, Windsor
Woodstock, South Woodstock 8ept. 17-
Wolcott, WolcottOct.
Connecticut Horticultural Society, Hartford
Connectiont Dairymen's Association Visited

Connecticut Dairymen's Association, Hartford
Jan
Connecticut Pom. Society, Hartford
NEW YORK.
Afton, AftonSept. 18-
Albahy, Allamont.
Allegany, Angelica.
Boodyllie, Boodyllie.
Broome, Whitney's Point.
Cambridge Valley, Oambridge
Caps Vincent, Caps Vincent
Unt Kill, Margaretville
Cattarau.u., Little Valley
Clinton, Patracura
Cobiesaili, Cobiesaill
Columbia, Chatham
Corlland, Cortiand
Cuba. Cuba
Dolawarr, Dalbi
Delaware Valley, Walton
Dryden, Dryden
Dunder, Duades
Dutchess, Poughkeepsie
Erie, Hamburg Mant 11
Essex, Westport
Fullon, Johnstown
Genesee, Batavia
Gordam, Keec's Corners.
Gouverneur, GouverneurAug. 38-
Greene, CairoAng. 91-

	remerson, watertown
ı	Lewis, Lowville Bept. 11-14
ŀ	Montgomery, FondaSept. 10-13
	Morris, Morris Oct. 9-4
	Naples, Naples
	Namau, Na sau
	Newark, Newark
	Niagara, Lockport Sept. 19-92
	Oneids, Rome
	Onconta, Onconta
	Ontario, Canandaigua
	Orange, Middletown Sept. 11-14
ļ	Urleans, Albion
1	Oswego, Oswego Falls
į	Otsego, Cooperstown
1	Phonix Union, West Pt.onix Sept. 11-14
1	Prattaville, Prattaville
1	Putnam, Carmel
	Queens-Nassau, Mineola
	Racket Valley, Potsdam
	Richfield Springs, Richfield SpringsSept. 24-28
1	Riverside, GreeneBept. 11-14
1	Hockland, Orat geburg
1	Rockland Industrial, New City
i	St. Lawrence, Canton
	Sandy Creek, Sandy Creek
1	Baratoga, Baliston SpaAug. 27-81
ì	Bohenevus, SchenevusBept. 13-16
ì	Schoharie, Schoharie
i	Schuyler, Watkins
1	Beneca, WaterlooBept. 25-27
	Shavertown, Shavertown
	Bilver Lake, PerryOct. 3, 3
	Stenben, BathBept. 25 25
	teuben Southern, Scuth Troupeburg Sept. 4-7
	Saffolk, RiverheadBept. 17-20
	Store Owers
	Tiogs, OwegoBept. 4-6
	Tioga Northern, Newark ValleyAug. 28-80
	Tompkins, IthacaSept. 11-14
	Ulster, Elienville
	Union, Brockport
	Union, Palmyra
	Union, PrattsburgBept. 12-14
	Union, Truman-burgSept. 4
	Wair-nsburg, WarrensburgBept. 4-
	Washington. Sandy Hill
	Wellsville, Wellsville
	White Plains, White Plains Sept. 94-29
	Wyoming, Warsa w Sept. 11-13
	Yates, Penn Yan

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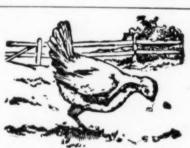
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BOSTON, MASS., AUGUST II, 1900.

Viva Vittorio Emmanuelo Fernandino Maria Gennarc-that's al !-King of Naple. !

And now Brookline joins Somerville in giving library privileges to residents who are at their summer homes. Evidently this year good books will be on hand wherever a happy vacationist has found his shady

The New York Sun is preaching the gospel of "the shirtwaist of our boyhood." his hearers can hardly real ze that a French No suspenders, no belt, no discomfort about the waist, it observes enticingly in this connection.—all perfectly simple and hygicalia absence of partiality and prejudice. Canada nection,—all perfectly simple and hygienic and boyish. Why no! ?

Professor Münsterberg is authority for the statement that the Harvard of his adoption requires a higher grade of sebolarship for the "doctor of philosophy" degree than does the Leipsie of his natural attachment! Here is breadth for you.

What an education war it! We are and valdts when up pops China with her impossible names to be assimilated. Ah, ers in Europe, taking advantage of the inyou have to work in these days to be " up to

Come, young medies, here's your chance! in China and the Philippines. Young men rather than old are desired, and all graduhave had some experience are eligible for

had a population of 57,000 and valuation of enterprises in new sections. \$41,140,000. In 1900 the city has a populaalone shows nearly \$200,000 000 of property the city of Boston is about \$2,000,000,000.

Geneva Red Cross Convention, by which the signatory powers bound themselves in time their children and successors, have undergone war to respect the red cross, and to treat gone a process of intellectual development as non-combatants surgeons and nurses which we like to describe as becoming belonging to the army of the enemy. Truly 's will be a brave woman who will volunteer for service there in case of war.

Our congratulations to Fifth avenue and to the town's country consine! It's quite numerous. Thanks to these circumstances time automobiles should take the place of those disgraceful buses which were wont to amble up and down the smartest street that knowledge is power and determined to than was that old stage against such a exercise an intelligent and influential part magnificent setting even this beautifully in the control of his own destinies. This bizarre civilization could not produce.

All the bloycle people are complaining this season of an unexpectedly light business. The wheel has certainly seen its best days. Many of the largest bloycle manufacturers are devoting their energies to the tuilding of automobiles, as the oraze for.b'oyeles is on the wane. The money spent for bleycles in many rural districts could have been devoted to better and more legitimate purposes. When the fad was most popular hundreds who bought and paid for wheels really robbed themselves of necessities and ecm. forts more important and desirable than the

Notwithstanding the business of the world is increasing beyond all previous caleulation, yet gold, the representative me dium of exchange, is increasing in the same which cannot be sold at a profit to the marvellous ratio. The total gold product of the half carriers. the half century now ending will aggregate, pounds of the best butter and cheese in the 86.665.631,000, or more than twice as much as during the entire 350 years preceding the half century now closing. The gold production of the world from 1492 to 1850 amounted to but \$3,129,720,000, while that of the period 1851-1899 was \$6,665,631,000 Such a rapid increase in gold production must tend to increase the money value of real estate and all the staple products.

Ex-Governor Wolcott's selection for the Italy ambassadorship is one of the pleasantest bits of news this past week has produced. This gentleman has the time, the disposition, the education, the personal bearing and tact, and last, but not least, the wealth, to enable him to represent the United States in a very attractive manner. In this connection it is not unfitting to add that the new appointee is also blessed with a wife who will be of invaluable assistance to him. Mrs. Wolcott is a wise counsellor and a woman of exquisite tast and taste. Under her direction the social attractions of the Wolcott ambassadorship ought to be, indeed, memorable.

Local markets are the mainstay of our Eastern farmers, whose principal farm produets are milk, butter, eggs, fruits, vegetables, poultry, mutton and pork. Prosperity in our manufacturing towns and cities means profitable markets for our farmers and gardeners. It must interest our readers to know that our manufacturers are seeking broader markets for their products. They are selling enormous quantities of goods abroad as well as at home. From 1890 to 1895, the exports of manuetures increased \$32,493,367; from 1895 to 1900 they increased \$248,688,623. So that in the year ended June 30, 1900, our manutures exported aggregated \$432,284,366, or 31.54 per cent. of total exports.

If there had previously been any doubt concerning Roosevelt's fame, that doubt current Bockman. For in this August their oil to be used for illuminating purperiodical Roosevelt's character is carefully nalyzed by the condescending Prof. Harry Thurston Peek. No man could desire more. The gentleman from Columbia lucrative positions in government employ College puts Teddy in a phrase by callthey are exceedingly naive and incifensive these have been abolished, perhaps for the in their manifestation, and in many situ- many, but certainly to the injury of a cerstions they may even be regarded as attractial class. tive." Yet Professor Peck thinks it cannot

life today-Sir Wilfred Laurier, premier of

Born on Nov- 20, 1841, and descended from noble French ancestors, who came to Can-ada in 1500, this gallant knight, sans pour et sans reprochs has been in political life nearly thirty years, and in English and French, the former language so correctly and fluently that, in listening to him in the Canadian House of Commons, may well be proud of him.

and 1900.

In a valuable paper in the International Monthly for August, by G. W. Hill of the estimate of conditions then and now: "A marked change had taken place in

energetic and ambitious of the younger The War Department announces that it has generation of farmers in the Atlantic States urgent need of contract surgeons for service | had been either lured away altogether from farm life by the attractive inducements and oppo riunities of acquiring wealth afforded ates of any respectable medical school who by the wonderful growth and activity of industrial life in those States, or had succumbed to the fever of Western expansion, and had taken up new lands or embarked Boston was created a city in 1822 when it in other and more congenial money-making

" In the South, as we have seen, the great tion of 560,000, and an assessors' valuation increase in the number of farms spoke of a st, 134 730,000. The assessors' report transition in many cases from slave to tenant farming, while the planters themselves not included in their valuation, and experts | were but slowly recovering from the disestimate that the real aggregate wealth of asters of the civil war. In the West and South, at least, the question of the hour was how to coonre present subsistence, while a China is the only one of the great powers | certain restless uncertainty as to the future of the world which has not joined in the characterized the farming community gen-

Americanized, and the opportunities for rapid acquisition of wealth in other industries have diminished, so that the attractions to the more intelligent and ambitions young farmers to leave the farm are less the farmer of today is rapidly becoming a thinker, a reader and a student, convinced in our land. Anything more incongruous acquire that knowledge so that he may determination really supplies the key to the trend of modern agriculture."

How many Americans realize that "In the average yield per acre of many of our principal crops we are still far behind many of the countries of the old world? Although we lead the world in aggregate wheat production, in yield per acre we are far behind the most enlightened countries of Europe, and stand next in order, and but little above, the average attained by the miserable ryot of India or the but lately emane pated sert of Russia. In sugar wines, fruits, hides, wool, tobacco and express matters, as well as local postoffise objects that suggest a museum, where the cotton we still import millions of dollars (fildials, worth of products which we could certainly produce profitably at home. Though unite the poorer class and those of the finest cattle in the world higher classes, former efficials, in a dislike him that the ornate building and the overproducing tons of stuff hardly worth the name of butter. Many a dairy herd still exists where loss on the poor sows offsets profits on the good ones. We still have to build up our reputation in many markets where it has suffered by the unscrupulousness of some of our farmers and shippers. We still have to learn the lesson that the tastes and whims of foreign consumers must be studied and catered to if we are to com-pets with the; intelligent producers of Danmaik, Canada and Australia.

Causes of Trouble in China.

A recent writer in the Independent gives an explanation of the causes of the presen troubles in China, which coincides to a co siderable extent with what we said a few weeks ago, though more particulars are entered into, as it was written by one more familiar with the conditions in that great and densely populated compire than we are. It is more due to the labor troubles caused by the advance of western civilization than to religious prejudice, as they do not persecute the Jews, Parsees, Mohammedans or those of the Greek Orthodox Church. None of these, however, are much given to attempts at proselyting, which destroys

some of the force of that argument. But the writer we quote says that the concessions to foreigners have reduced the numbers of junks upon the rivers and around the parts which used to furnish employs ent to millions of people, until now there are not one-third as many as in 1850 and those remaining can get but soan employment. The railways, too, have thrown a million of men out of work, who formerly transported goods from the inte rior to the ports.

The ten farmers have found their business injured by the teagrowing in Japan, not export as much by 100,000,000 pounds of tea a year as she did in 1850. There were would now be dispelled by a glance at the also many farmers who raised beans for poses, who find their compation gone by reason of the introduction of kerosene oil. The educated Chinese (Meials who had were suspected of corruption and dishonesty the grown-up boy of American and have been made to give place to foreign polities," and further says of him: "If he clerks, particularly at the custom houses, has a boy's frankness and bluntness, he has and they do not like the implied charges or also a boy's indirection. If he has the losing of office and emoluments any a boy's audacity he has also a boy's reck- better than more honest men would. lessness. If he has a boy's freshness of There were also local tariffs or taxes upon feeling and wholesomeness and energy he has goods sent between ports and the interior also a boy's love of approbation and a boy's which gave occupation to many officials, self consciousness and vanity. The latter and were for the benefit of those points qualities in him are not displeasing, for where they were collected, and most of prompt punishment of all who advocate

Another grievance is the social condition be said that they are altogether harmless. England and France demanded that their test the heads of foreign powers, but for He regards them as out of place in a poliministers in China should be considered as tician. Harry is himself far from boyish. the equals of their princes, their highest or at whom the next murderous shot may be in fact, he's almost too sophisticated for aristogracy, next to the emperor. Then

tained by treaty the right for its priests to and traditions.

Consuls also claimed the jurisdiction over is universally regarded as an able and high-minded statesman of a type rare in the present day. He speaks equally well in English and French, the former language profession of a belief in Christianity. Under the "favored nation" clause of other treaties every missionary, no matter what and pictures in indiscriminate confusion his church, was thus put on a par with the cannot comprehend the beauty of simplicity great (filoials of the empire. Every Christian church or other building became a postised by the Japanese. The western mind sible asylum for malefactors, as well as a has dwelt for so many years on the advanmay well be proud of him.

district no longer amenable to the law of tages of acquisition in lands, money and the land; and, as there were 4000 mission-household goods, and in the la vish display aries, the Chinese people saw, without unof these, that it falls utterly to grasp the lerstanding why, the sudden creation of meaning of that true patrician spirit which

Agricultural Department, on "The Trend and the graves where they lie is "holy tray until the favored guest appears, when picked. Alexander \$1.75 to \$2.50, Astrachan of Modern Agriculture," there occurs an ground" to them, but foreign railways or the treasure is set forth for his appreciative \$1.50 to \$2.25, Nyack \$1.50 to \$2.25, Nyack \$1.50 to \$2.25, Nyack \$1.50 to \$2.25, Nyack \$1.50 to \$2.50, Bough and the graves where they lie is "holy tray until the favored guest appears, when picked. Alexander \$1.75 to \$2.50, Astrachan had little value as mutton producers. Other warehouses descerated them, a crime considered no less than sacrilege. Lesses of It is difficult, too, for the American to falls 50 cents to \$1. Choice pears sell well. telerably familiar with Spanish, and we the character of the farming class; foreign houses and lands were given to foreign conwere just getting to learn all about trek-ing many fereigners who had been mere labor- held them under lease from the Chinese less tables and chairs—whose walls are not to \$2.75, Bell \$1.50 to \$2, Scooter \$1.50 to overnment for many generations, and the

consuls were in most cases, merchants who open advicacy of the right to mirder and had taken the position for commercial purposes. Later on France demanded and obplants for such deeds? The United States has a strong hand, and it should show that take the same rank as consuls. These it has a firm hand to put down all such were severe upsettings of Chinese et quette organ zations and punish all who are connected with them as being guilty of criminal intent. Nor should we wait until other nations have asked of us to do our duty !

A Plea for Simplicity.

The average American, accustomed to rooms filled with carpets, rugs, furniture that number of independent principalities actuates the Japanese when he keeps
The Chinese reverence their ancestors wrapped in fine siks the choice vase or

> understand the beauty of rooms with ample but some varieties have widerange. Clapp's of the mutton-producing breeds. The large less tables and chairs-whose walls are not to \$2 75, Bell \$1.50 to \$2, Scooter \$1 50 to littered with an ill-assorted collection of \$1 75 and common sorts \$1 to \$1.50. Peaches



SIR WILFRID LAURIER.

Montminy & Cie., Quebec.

to the foreigner and his new foreign methods.

Anarchy.

We can conceive that men whose country is suffering from oppression under a tyran- ing of nical ruler should decide that it was a patriotic duty to remove him. William Tell was a hero to most of us in our younger days, though he only threatened to take the life of the tyrant Gesler. We were some of us laught that when Charlotte Corday stabbed Jean Paul Marat she had rid the world of a monster in human form, and that the Lord had delivered him into her hands as he did Sisera into the hands of fael, that she might deliver her people from

We can even understand how those whose relatives and friends have been condemned to a lingering death in the Siberian mines hould seek revenge upon those who sent them there, for there are few of us who have not at some time thought that reverge would be sweet, even though we might not go so far as to take life to obtain it.

But that a body of men should band them selves together tor the purpose of assassi nating the rulers of the country without any personal injuries to complain of, or any pretence that their government was an inust (one or tyrannical, seems almost too monstrous to believe.

Yet the facts in regard to the murder o King Humbert of Italy, by no means severe ruler over his people; the cruel assassination of the benevolent Empress of Austria, and the lately attempted shooting of the Prince of Wales, together with the confessions of the murderers, show us that there are such societies and that they are actuated by no other motive than a hatred of the governing powers and of all connected with them. They not only want no rulers, but they want no laws and no restraint, but to be left to the promptings of their own passions,

This country has suffered once at least from an anarchist riot, raised by those who had no other insective than to destroy the representatives of the law, caring little how many innocent persons were sacrificed with them. Had all of those who then were proven guilty of being concerned in the plot been promptly punished by an igno-minious death, instead of being sent for a term in State prison, to be soon released by a sympathizing Governor, such societies ight have felt that they were under a ban in the United States, and we might not to-day be under the disgrace of having harbored an organization whose av. wed pur- the same. Jersey white 50 to 75 cents a quantities to advantage. pose was murder, which we have made no effort to prev nt.

It seems time that the United States govocieties whose doctrines are the destruc tion of rulers, the resistance to all laws and the establishment of anarchy, the such doctrines in speech or in print, and the suppression of all publications which proclaim such doctrines, or advocate or defend them. This should be done not only to pro-

they demanded that their consuls should be The liberty of speech and of the press,

crowding of rooms with costly fabrics and easy to know how much food it took to

derstand that the Japanese has so ved the order with one exception, the Chester problem of what is truly essentia', and has, Whites taking a little more than the Duroc with the choicess varieties of fish, and fishing as a matter of course, retained the beauti- Jerseys. This was but 31 pounds more for ful and rejected the unnecessary, which is the Duroes than the Berkshire. The Tam always ualy. Take it in the matter of food. The or- ing bason of the best quality, that is such dinary palate is so accustomed to the fiend- as brings the highest market rates because

licious fruits. Nature, however, who is pork a man could afford to buy corn to fat-sternly inexorable, demands her bond for ten hogs. The average above was about the outrages committed on the gastronomic 100 pounds of pork for 336 pounds of food, field of battle, and the civil zed American (?) or the weight of six bushels of corp. and no and happiness. The American climate, with its fairly if they had been fattened to dress 250 or 300 tropical summer, demands a simpler mode pounds the last 150 pounds would have cost

of life than at present obtains. Not only in more food than the first 150, as many ex. the furnishing of the house and its decora- periments have proven tior, but in the preparation of food for the table, and, not least, in dress, must there be a complete revolution. The European dress ment of Agriculture says the best gain in of men and women is not only ugly, it is feeding lambs for early market in the unhygienic, and not only that, it is uselessly writer's experience was on four lambs, extravagant.

When we consider the amount of money old had in addition to their mother's milk that is wasted in the hous holds of the mixture of four parts of bran, four of corngreat middle class of America in useless meal and one of linseed meal. In 10 weeks furniture, brie-a-brao, carpets and rugs, in they gained an average of 43.9 pounds each, unnecessary and unwholesome food and in and averaged to eat 26.6 pounds of the needless finery for the body, and then re- mixture, costing 18 cents. The next best nember the thousands suffering for the gain was on a lot taken at 44 weeks old bare necessities of life, we have gone but a weighing 26 1 pounds each. In 14 weeks step in the direction of airrulem. Further they averaged 77 pounds each, having reflection and observation will prove what gained 50.9 pounds on 401 pounds of the has already beeen said, viz., lavish display mixture, costing 33% cents each. is not only vulgar and inartistic, but it is A lot of five lambs taken at about six others our objects of beauty. The struest and linseed meal made an average gain of they Die Like which has as its foundation perfect altrewhich has as its foundation perfect altru- pounds of grain costing 37 cents eac),

New York Markets.

ersey and Long Island \$1 50 to \$1.75 a gained 37.2 pounds each at a cost of 34 barrel in bulk. Southern sweets scarce and cents. firm at \$3.50 to \$4.50 a barrel for yellow and \$2.50 to \$3.50 for red. Orange County onions steady, but Connecticut red higher at \$1 50 to \$2. Long Island red \$1 25 to box. Corn in good supply, but much of poor quality. Hacken ack 50 cents to as fed bran, cornmeal and linseed meal \$1 a hundred, other Jersey 40 to before wearing were given after wearing ernment should take a hand to break up all 75 cents. Oncumbers steady at 50 to a mixture of two parts ground corn, one 75 cents a bcx. Pickles \$1.50 to \$3 per thousand. Celery dull at 40 to For 19 weeks they made an average weekly 50 cents for extra fancy per dozen, but gain of 2 66 pounds per head, or 501 pounds much at 10 to 35 centr, cabbages higher at each, at a cost of \$1.47 a head for \$1.75 to \$2.25 a hundred, egg plants lower, grain feed. Lambs fed on oats after wean-65 to 75 cents a box, \$2.50 to \$3 a barrel, peas ing did nearly as well, howeverfrom 25 cents to \$1.50 a bag, and string beans 75 cents to \$1. Boston beans 30 to 50

September 3-4-5, 1900.

Liberal Premiums in All Classes

WM. J. HOGG, Pres.

WM. J. WHEELER, Sec'y, Room 17, Walker Building.

WORCESTER, MASS.

\$1.25 to \$2, open heads \$1 to \$1.50 and windductments offered settlers in the Western
States and Territories, had become farmers
in America. Many of the most intelligent, 20 cents eight-pound baskets. Plums per carrier 60 cents to \$1.25, eightpound baskets 20 to 30 cants. Southern grapes a carrier, Niagara, \$1 to \$1 50, Delaware \$1 50 to \$2 25, black 75 cents to 40 cents for eight-pound backet. Muskcase \$1 25 to \$2, Jenny Lind \$1 to \$2 per from \$12 for small up to \$25 for large per

Live Stock Noter.

To keep calves growing that are intended for early maturity or making what is called baby beef" fat at 18 to 20 months old. give as much of this as they will cat, keepthere are no signs of bowel trouble. When they come to dry hay or to ensilage, if that clothing wool. is fed, make the proportion of wheat bran | Montana now salutes New Mexico as the less and the corn meal more, and gradually first theep State, with 3,973 439 head; Monadd old process linseed meal until it makes tana follows with 3,884,179; Wyoming third, up about one-fifth part of the grain ration with 2,830,190; Onio fourth, with 2,809,690; Some would use cottonseed meal instead of and Idaho fifth, with 2,658,662. Only a few the linseed, but if they do that should be years ago Texas and California led the discontinued at least a month before the slaughtering, as It is said to give a yellow dropped to seventh and eighth places on apprarance to tie a and an oily flavor. the list. Oregon stands sixth with 2,446,695, Oare and good; ti: ment n teeding are very necessary if one I Tes he ext: a price and extra profit of animals fattened so young. It is not work for a careless boy or man. At the Experiment Station in Guelph,

Canada, they have for three years tried the fattening properties of several breeds of pigs by placing the same number of each of several pure breeds in separate pens and blood at once by taking Hood's Barsparilla.

Objects that suggest a museum, where the feeding until they weighed about 185

This medicine cures all diseases due to bad decorations are not "a rabble of inartistic pounds, when they were sent to a packing blood, including scrotula and sait theum. company in Toronto to be slaughtered and quality of bacon reported. As they were weighed and food was all weighed, it was worth and Youkshire were reported as giv ish mixtures that we label and immortalize it has a large proportion of lean meat. We in a cookery book, that it revolts at the idea | used to say that if a bushel of corn did not of dining off a gereal and vegetables or de- cost more than the price of 10 pounds of is forced to pay in loss of health, brains doubt a part of the food was cheaper than corn. But they were sold when small, and

Farmers' Bulletin No. 49 from the Dapartwhich from the time they were three weeks

while another lot having bran three parts and linesed meal one part for three weeks, then for nine weeks having two parts bran, Potatoes firm and a little higher. Prime one part each of corn meal and linseed meal,

Considering these results, it is clear that corn meal is the leading food to feed young lambs for quick and prefitable fattening Bran probably ranks next, and with these \$1.75, yellow \$1.50 to \$1.75 and Kentucky linseed meal may usually be fed in small

The lambs that are first mentioned above part linseed meal, with good pasturage.

The changes in our tariff laws have recents a bashel. Lima beans, Southern 75 suited in great changes in the sheep induscents to \$1.75 a bushel. Jersey potato \$1.50 to \$2.50 a bay, with flat at 75 cents to \$1.25, Tomatoes about steady. Southern Jersey a little better than last week. Other produce walrable only when food cost nothing upon sulted in great changes in the sheep indus- purvaluable only when food cost nothing upon

Apples are firm and higher for extra hand free ranges and wool was high, but which flocks were reduced by the selling of such sheep and an endeavor to grade up the best by the use of pure-bred or high-grade rams free ranges began to be appropriated for other uses in the older of the Western and Northwestern States, and there are few range sheep to be found a xcepting in Montana, New Mexico, Utah and Arizona When the duty was put on again, and sheep 50 cents to \$1.25 and Jersey baskets 40 had become less plenty, there was a season to 75 cents. Apricots \$1 a case, 15 to of better prices both for wool and meat, the latter demand increased by the better quality offered. There was also a tendency to start small

flocks where none had been kept before, because the farmers had felt that they could \$1.25. Blackberries duli at 4 to 8 cents and not compete with the rarge owners. This huckleberries plenty at 5 to 8 cents. Red | was particularly noticeable in Kansas and raspherries 6 to 8 cents a pint and currents Nebraska, but in the older States of Penn-24 to 34 cents a quart. Black currants 25 to sylvania, Ohio and Michigan there was some change in this direction, and some in melons vary in quality and price. Gem per improving the mutton character of the sheep. There was not so much grading up carrier, Ann Arundel 75 cents to \$1 a hun- of sheep from coarse to fine wool, as in dred, Christinas \$1 50 to \$2 a barrel, and newer States, because it was not necessary. poor to fair at \$1 to \$1 50. Watermelons They had already high bred sheep, mostly of fine wool breeds. The Cotton and Wool Reporter says that 15 years ago 75 per cent. of the wool in Colorado and New Mexico was graded as coarse carpet wool. Now not more than from five to 10 per cent. is so graded. This also is effecting another change. Woolen mills are being started in begin before they are weaned to give them the wool growing Stater, partly because a handful of equal parts of cornmeal and they object to paying freight on wool to the wheat bran every day, and after weaning East, and on the cloth to be returned, partly so employ Western capital and labor, but ing watch to see that all is eaten and that neither would have done the work if the wool was not, as it is now. largely a good

wool-producing States, and now they have followed by Texas with 2.416 721, and Call fornia eighth, with 2,001,501.

" Delays are Dangerous."

A small pimple on your face may seem of little consequence, but it shows your blood is impure, and impure blood is what causes most of the diseases from which people suffer. Better heed the warning given by the pimple and purity your

The non-irritating cathartic-Hood's Pilis,

A Glerious Vaca ion Region. The scenic splendor of New England's lake paintings are inartistic, since the display of make 100 pounds of gain. In 1897 it was for regions is known the world over, and graduall wealth must, per se, be vulgar, and, therefore, inartistic.

The simplicity that characterizes the liugged of the Japanese, the American, with Duroc Jerseys 358 pounds. In the large of the product of the same of the world over, and graduall these lakes have become the sauntering place of hundreds, yes, thousands of pleasure seekers. And this popularity is accounted for in many ways, but the gentest attraction, no doubt, it is a normal representation. his false ideas of what constitutes the necespear 1898 they stood in the sam | pine scenery is not lacking, betther are the
stiles, calls same, barbarism. He cannot unorder. In 1899 they stood in the same recreation features wanting. Every lake in

alone is an enticement of importance.

The Boston & Maine Railroad reaches all of the important lakes in the East, including Winni pesaukee, Sunapee, Memphremagog, Moosehead. Rangeley and a hundred others fully as noted. That the tourist may know of the varieties and beauties of the lakes three bookless, " Lake Sun-apee," " Lake Memphremagog" and " Lakes and Streams," have been prepared by the General Passenger Department of the Maine Railroad, Boston, and will be sent you upon receipt of a two-cent stamp for each book another pictorial publication issued by the mpany, known as " New England Lakes," is sent upon receipt of six cents in stamps and is ne of the har diomest portfolios ever issued



Soldiers and Yet Are Willing To.

P. D. Q. Powders On your dogs or cals. Kills instantly floas and lice without harm. Makes them sweet and clean. A delightful bath so to speak. ib- box 25 cents or ask your dealer for it, or sent by us for price and 16 cents postage

WORCESTER COMPOUND CO., Worcester, Mass. BALDWIN. ROBBINE & CO, Boston.

HORSE MANURE.

General Agents.

The proprietor of a stable in Boxbury, Mass., on a The proprietor of a stable in Hoxbury, Masr., on a good street, easy of access, has 10 cords horse manure which he wishes carted away at once. Most of it has been piled outside the stable, but a few cords need to be pitched out of the basement by the putchaser. All from grain-fed horses. Any reader of this pater may have this manure free of cost except the handling. First come, first served. For further particulars, write to

further particulars, write to

MA BOSTON LIV Week en

Amounto Cattle

Values on of.-Per hu nide, tallow and quality, \$5 50@5 hird quality, \$4 pairs, \$7.00@7.50 sto., \$8 00@8.50. Cows and Youngs; extra, \$40@48; arrow and dry, \$12

Sheep.—Per pour 3264; sheep ar 53.50254; lambs Fat Hogs.—Per p notes. wholesale Veal Calves .- 81/ Hides.—Brighton, Moalf Skins. - 600 Brighton

Pelts - 65c@\$1.2 Lamb Skins-Shearlings-10 Watertown 1191 Brighton... 2316

Cattle, 8 Maine.
At Brighton
Libby Bros
Thompson & lows 2:
H M Lowe 1
W E Wheeler 1:
Geo Potter A Dennan Cobb & Tracy G W Weston 2:

Wew Hampshir EDM & W At Watertown Wilkins Vermont. Carr & Williamson 8 Fred Savage H N Jenne N H Woodward

AINED MAE W The English ma strengthened within expected, but owins range in prices, 13 13c. From Boston 1916 sheep and 105 Shipments and Anglian for Londo Company, 261 do. mostly by E. H. Sel On steamer Barrow by Morris Beef Cor W. Laveck, 100 do Winifiedian for Liv Co.; 20 horses by

market Supplies
West, At L. H. Br.
West, Sold Chly abo
\$100@175. At We
for good drive and o
being received to an
@175. At A. W.
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@176. O, as to qui
Co.'s international be
including second he ncluding second he 130. At Moses Coll sold only 40 head; Union Va

The mark et for be perceptibly here alt in the West. It wo ket good beef cattle bush sold his best good at a state of the sold have a state of the sat 24 c. W. Fr. 900 g100 bs at 50 c. 31 of 1475 bs at 54c; 25 CTM 8 Moderate sales. To cows sell slowly. Fat \$40.655.

Some fluctuation steady at 5 1/2 25 1/4 c. The market from the better grades, Butchers were not has heavy receipts as lamb; will be upon toole 10 sheep, of 1 1350 fbs, at 5c. Res bVe

Butchers that bous ding by 14c as m ch business was not a did not care to buy figures. Sales most Wallace sold 85 calv N. Jenne sold 60 se near 6c. Liv Steady at 91/2 10c Dravos

Maine—P. A. Be Thompson & Hanson Harris & Fellows, Wheeler, 9; George Obb & Tracy, 30; R 7; Chapman & Co. New Hampshire—N Wilkins, 21; Breed ace, 140. Vermont—Carr & V 85; H. N. Jenne, 70; M. & W. Co., 370. Brighton, Tues

Stock at yards: 25 hogs, 785 calves, 1749 cattle, 2900 235 cattle, 221 achusetts, 301 cattle calves Conrection cattle, 16 calve

Hood FOR 8 in con Falsa.
Farm and winged b state 1 Adont

duilding.

bus which ers. Other ng of such up the best grade rams The large priated for estern and e are few ng in Mond Arizona and sheep as a season d meat, the

the better stert small ept before, they could ners. This Sansas and s of Pennthere was nd some in ster of the grading up wool, as in s necessary. and Wool 75 per cent. New Mexico ol. Now not cent. is so g another g started in My because wool to the rned, partly

gely a good exico as the head; Mon-oming third, Only a few nia led the w they have th |places or 1th 2,446,695. 21, and Cali-910,"

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work if the

seem of little od is impure, most of the Better heed d purity your Sarsaparilla.
s due to bad
cheum. od's Pills, egion. England's lake and graduali tering place of source seekers.

for in many elake regions. either are the Every lake in ifully stocked reaches all of cluding Winnig, Moosehead ng, moosenead, illy as noted. e varieties and ts, "Lake Sun-and "Lakes d by the Gen-the Boston & will be sent you or each book ssued by the

S ECK ASS.

ver issued.

URE. bury, Mass., on a 10 cords horse way at once. Most stable, but a few basement by the reses. Any reader nure free of cost first served. For

TABLE," Bosto B, Mass.

(e Yet To. Powders. instantly field so to speak. 1 dealer for it, or cents postage

POUND CO., Mass. on.

Tuescay—Number of cartle offered 2316 head. largely from the Wast. The tone of the m rket for beef cattle was firm, and cast stronger prices West. Beef cows sold from 24 33 a.c. [w.] Western steer. \$4.75 \tilde{\ MARKETS BOSTON LIVE STOCK MARKET. Week ending Aug. 8, 1900. Amount of Stock at Market. Shotes and Fat Cattle, Sheep, Suckers Hogs Veals This week, 3507 8211 105 20,764 1704 (ast week, 4121 7279 78 22,085 1977 Milch Cows Values on Northern Cattle, etc. A very quiet position and the supply much lighter than last week. But few cows changed hands on Tuesday, and but little life to the trade Sales by Libby & Son of 15 head from \$25,60 Phead, as to quality Cobb & Tracey sold 1 extra new mileb cow at \$45. E E. hapman, 1 new milen cow, \$40. Beef.—Per hundred pounds on total weight of nide, tailow and meat, extra, \$6@6.50; first quality, \$5 50@5 75; second quality, \$5 00@5 35; hird quality, \$4 00@4 75; a few c pairs, \$7.00@7.50; some of sue poorest, bulls stc., \$3 00@5.50. Oows and Young Calves.—Fair quality, \$20@ 38; extra, \$40@48; fancy milch cows, \$50@65; farrow and dry, \$12@25. Veal Calves Not a lively market after the experience of last week. Butchers affirm they paid too high last week and weie laying back about buying and 5½c was about the top. Thompson & Hanson, 14 veals, of 142 hs, at 5½c; 6 of 110 hs, at 4c. H. M. Lowe sold 40 calves, 4300 b., at 5c. M. D. Holt & Son, 50 calves, of 164 hs, at 5½c. obb & tracy, 20 calves, 105 hs, at 5c. E. E. Chapman, 6 calves, 5½c. Stores.—Thin young cattle for farmers: yearings,\$10@20; two-year-olds, \$14@30; three-year-olds, \$22@40. 31ds, \$236,400.

8heep.—Per pound, live weight, 21/4 33c; extra.
\$2.50\(\frac{1}{2}\)c; sheep and lambs per head, in lots,
\$2.50\(\frac{1}{2}\)c; lambs, 4\(\frac{1}{2}\)do.

Fat Hogs.—Per pound, 51/4 3634c, live weight;
shotes, wholesale, ...: retail, \$1.50\(\frac{1}{2}\)6.50;
country dressed hogs, 61/4 3634c. Late Arrivals and Sales. Wednesday - Not a large supply of milch cows on the market, and the requirements not heavy. Dealers find tre disposals slow, and prices rule weak on all grades. Cows that sell at over \$61 are fancy and selected. Libby Bros. sold 15 head of cows from \$25 up to \$50. C. . Cheney sold 1 fancy cow \$54, with sales down to \$37. W. W. Pitkins sold 4 cows, \$35@50. J. 8 Henry sold 2 choice cows, \$100 the pair, 3 cows at \$40, 5 cows at \$30@35. H. M. Lowe called the market slow with sales at \$25@45. Thompson & Hanson made sales within the range of \$25@40. Harris & Fellows sold at \$30.@10. Veal Calves .- 314 @514 c P h. Hides,-Brighton, 6264c P to; country lots, Calf Skins. - 80c@\$1.25. Dairy skins, 40@ stallow.-Brighton, 435c P B; country lots, Store Pig. Cattle. Sheep. Hogs. Veals. Horses A slight market with 105 head on sale Small pigs \$1.50@2.60; shetes \$3.50@5.50. Watertown 1191 7969 10,819 949 395 Brighton... 2316 243 9,945 755 100 Cattle. Sheep Boston Produce Market. Maine. W Laveck
At Brighton. H Gilchrist
Berry 23
by Bros 29 115 E Riley
mpson & W Merby Wholesale Prices. Poultry. 494 152 Fresh Killed. At Brighton. Green goese.
Chickens, choice roasting, spring...
Chickens, spring broilers, p ib
Fow is, extra choice.
Flyeons, tame p doz.
Western frozen—
Turkeys, those hens...
Turkeys, ton
Chickens, cho. large.
broiler
Chickens, medium.
Ducks...
Geese J S Henry Massachusetts.
At Watertown.
J 8 Henry 41.
W A Bardwell 7
O H Forbush 25
W F Dennen 1 W F Dennen
At Brighton
J 8 Henry 60
R Connors 22
Scattering 80 Bcattering
H A Gilmore
D A Walker
A M Baggs
B N Baggs
W H Mource Live Poultry. At Brighton. Morris Beef

Dowd & Keeter 250 Canada At Watertown G A Sawyer J A Hatha-way 720 AIRED HA W 870 Export Traffic.

Pelts - 65c@\$1.25.

Hanson 15 M D Holt & Son 18 Harris & Fel-

EDM & W

At Watertown.

Vermont.

Wood 19 W F Wallace 66

Cart & Williamson 8
Fred Savage 34
H N Jenne 10
N H Woodward 6
B F Combs 23

HI& Conv. At Hrighton. T&C Osborn 14

Lamb %kins-30@40c. Shearlings-10@20c.

Cattle, Sheep.

95

120 50

eamer Hibernian to owd & Keefer.

Horse Business.

The demand through this month will be limited, as the general summer trade has been supplied. There is, how ver, a call for good drivers and business horses; the latter are not in the market. Supplies are coming light from the market. Supplies are coming light from the Mest, at L. H. Brockway's sale stable a quiet assern fair to good.

Western fair to good.

Potatoes and business horses; the latter are not in the market Supplies are coming light from the West, At I. B. Brockway's sale stable a quiet week; sold cnly about 50 head, some drivers at \$100@175. At Welch & Hall's sale stable a call for good drive and draught horses, that are not being received to any extent; light sales, at \$75@176. At A. W. Dayis's Northampton-street sale stable sales hardly up to the average, and not expected in August; still some good-sales at \$100@700, as to quality. At Myer, Abrams & Co's international horse exchange sold 80 head, including second head; beat sales \$175, down to \$30. At Moses Colman & o's a quet week; sold only 40 head; a light demand at \$20@140

Union Yards, Watertown. Tuesday, Aug. 7, 1900. The market for beef cattle has not changed perceptibly here although the market is stronger in the Wess. It would seem a good time to market good beef cattle at prices paid O. H. For bush sold his best ca tie in the shape of beef cows at 334c. of 1040 hs; 3 cows, of 1020 hs, at 34c. 4 cows of near 900 hs at 2%c: 1, of 910 Rs at 24c. W. F. Wallace sold bee cows of 900 g100 0 hs at 2½ g3½c. A. Hathaway sold 25 steers, of 1550 hs, at 5%c: 25, of 1555 hs at 5%c: 30 of 1600 hs at 5%c: 10, of 1475 hs at 5c; 25 of 1450 hs at 5%c. 10, of

Milch Cows. Moderate sales. The feed is short and $\limsup_{x\to\infty}$ sell slowly. Fair sales for the better class at \$40 \, \alpha 55.

Some fluctuation in prices West, but closed Steady at 5½ @5% c. l. w.; dressed hogs, 6½ @ 6% c.

Butchers that bought last week were not biding by 14c as m ch as last week, as last week's
ushess was not a paying one. Many buyers
it do not care to buy at all un'ess at their own
cures. Sales mostly at 41/2651/2c. W F.
Allace sold 85 calves, 11,350 fbs, at 41/2c. H.
Jenne sold 60 selected calves, of 870 fbs, at
large.

Steady at 01/2 @10c for mixed lots. Dreves of Veni Unives

Maine—P. A. Berry, 25; Libby Bros., 85; tompson & Hanson, 70; M. D. Holt & Son, 50; arrival & Fellows, 19; H. M. Lowe, 80; w. E. hester, 9; George Potter, 21; A. Demon, 8; bb & Tracy, 30; E.s. Eaton, 3; A. W. Stanley, ; Chapman & Co. 6.

New Hampshire—N. E. D. M. & W. Co., 175; J. Wikins, 21; Breck & Wood, 40; W. F. Walege, 140. ont-Carr & Williamson, 15: Fred Savage, N. Jenne, 70; B. F. Combs, 14; at N. E. Co., 370. consers J. S. Henry, 83; W. A. Bard-; R. Connors, 13; scattering, 150; B. A. ; 21; D. A. Walker, 9; H. E. Eames, 7. Vork J. S. Henry, 16; Brighton, Tuesday and Wednesday.

R at yards: 2316 cattle, 243 sheep 9945, 755 calves, 100 horses. From West, cattle, 9900 hogs, 100 horses. Maine, cattle, 221 sheep, 404 calves. Massetts, 301 cattle, 22 sheep, 45 hogs, 275 Connecticut, 14 cattle. New York, 17 16 calves.

Hood FOR SALE—Stow Bull—and he is in condition to win at the Fall Fairs. Solid light lemon fawn. Dropped July 21, 1899, Sire, Hood Farm Fogis, sire of 2 in 14 lb, list and winner of first prize as best and winner of first prize as best and bull at Wisconsin and Illinois State Fairs, 1899. Dam. Fancy Adoble, 14 lbs. 9½ cz., by Fancy Harry from Lily Adonle, a 40 below. Write for price to EOOD PARM, Lowell, Mass.

Butter. Norm.—Assorted sizes quoted below include 20, 30, 50 ib, tubs only. 20, 30, 50 ib. tube

Creamery, extraVt. 4 N. H. assorted sizes...
Northern N. Y., assorted sizes...
Northern N. Y., large tube...
Western, asst. apruce tubes...
Western, large ash tube...
Creamery, northern firsts...

Creamery, northern firsts... Oreamery, eastern
Dairy, V. extra.
Dairy, V. extra.
Dairy, N. Y. and Vt. firsts
Dairy, N. Y. and Vt. seconds.
West. Imitation creamery, small tubs west imitation or'y, large tubs firsts
west imitation creamery seconds...
ladle firsts and extras..... 1021614

The English market on State cattle has strengthened within the week, which was hardly expected, but owing to a light home supply. The range in prices, 11 1/2 gl 2/c, d. w., and tops at 13c. From Hoston for the week, 2717 cattle 13c. From Hoston for the Hoston Hoston for the week, 2717 cattle 13c. From Hoston for the Western Wattra northern creamery. Common to good.

Trunk butter in 1/2 or 1/2 bp Finish for the Western Wattra northern creamery. Common to good.

Trunk butter in 1/2 or 1/2 bp Finish for the Western western creamery. Common to good.

Extra northern creamery. Common to good.

Extra northern creamery. Common to good.

Extra northern dairy. Common to good.

Extra northern dairy. Common to good.

Extra northern dairy. Common to good.

Extra northern creamery. Extra western creamery.

Extra western creamery. Extra western creamery.

Extra western creamery. Extra western creamery.

Extra western creamery.

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Extra western creamery.

Extra western creamery.

Extra western creamery.

Extra western creamery.

Extra northern cr 91@20% 19@ 16@18 20@20%

Bristol Ferry, P bbl ... Jersey extra sweet, N. C. red P bbl.

Bheep Houses.

The market from the West is a grain better on better grades, both in sheep and lambs. There are not buying with freedom and not heavy receipts as last week. Some Canada abs will be upon the market W. F. Wallace 10 sheep, of 1660 hs, at 4c; 21 lambs, of 50 hs, at 5c. Best Western at 6c.

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10 sheep, of 1660 hs, at 4c; 21 lambs, of 5c alves, 10 hs, at 5c alves, 10 Domestic Green Fruit.

teers and cows all weights buff, in west...

'salted # fb...
Calfskins, 5 to 12 fbs each...
overweights, each.
Descon and dairy skins...
Verybeights each... oice Canadian P bu en peas, Western choice...

Dried Apples. Grass Seeds. Timothy, Du, Western... Clover, W B..... 50 lb sack fancy recleaned, W fi Pea, marrow, choice, H. P......
Pea, screened...
Pea, seconds...
Pea, Cal., small white...
Pea, foreign...
Mediums, choice hand picked....

Mediums, screened
Mediums, foreign......
Yellow eyes, extra....
Yellow eyes seconds...
Red Kidney.
Lima beans, dried # fb. Hay and Straw.

Flour and Grain.

Flour.—The market quoted higher.
Spring patents, \$4 15@5 00.
Spring, clear and straight, \$2 60@3 50.
Winter patents, \$3 90@4 50.
Winter, clear and straight, \$3 65@4 25.
Corn Meal.—The market is higher at 92@
94c \$2 bag, and \$2 00@2 05 \$7 bbi; granulated
\$2 65@2 75 \$7 bbi.

Graham Floar.—Trade continues quiet, with the market quoted at \$3 00@4 50 P bbl. Oat Meal.—Quoted steady, \$3 40@3 50 P bb for ground and rolled, and \$8 80@4 00 for cut Rye Flour.—The market is quoted at \$3 25@

Corn.—Demand is quiet with market higher. No 2 yellow, spot, 47½c. Steamer yellow, new, 47c. No. 3 yellow, 47@47½c. Oats.—Quiet but steady. Clipped, fancy, spot, 31½c. No. 2 clipped, white, 30½ 31c. No. 3 clipped, white, 29¼ 30c. Heavier grades, spot, 31c. Clipped, to ship, white, 31½c.

Milifeed.—The market is steady for all kinds Middings, sacked. \$17 00@19 60. Bran, spring, \$16 50. Bran, winter, \$17 50. Red Dog, \$19 75. Mixed feed, \$18 25@19 25. Cottonseed meal to ship, \$25 50. Malt.-The market is steady with trade ruling

State grades, 6-rowed, 60@65c. State, 2 rowed, 57@60c. Western grades, 57@61c. Barley—Quiet demand, with prices higher at 50@76c for No. 2 6 rowed State, and 42@67c for No. 2 2-rowed State. Feed barley, 48@63c. Bye.-Quiet, \$3 25@3 75 P bbl.

The Wool Market. Unwashed fleece, fine, Michigan....

""" 4-blood """ 4

tion as our best apples are to the erab apple, and history does not tell when or how they began to differ. The fibert is a native of southern Ku-rope and most of our supply comes from Spain. They are propagated by grafting, and probably could be grafted on our American species. There is also what is called in England the ob-

The Arcostock Pioneer says, "The shipment of potatoes for the season has closed and there are hundreds of barrels of good stock that might have been sold for a good price and the money for the same now in some one's pocket. For come days past they have sold two barrels for 25 cents. A few weeks ago hay buyers were anxious to purchase, and good prices were offered. The price has now dropped off and some farmers feel like kicking themselves. It is the same old story—waiting for ;a big rise

TROLLBY BOADS HELPING FARMERS Many of the farmers of the neighborhood sur-rounding the city of Toledo have had special wagons built for sending the produce to market.
The wheels of these wagons are fitted to run on tracks. As the hanling is done mostly in the night time, it interferes very little with city

dry in this section that there seems little briefly will have been found by such a topdressing. We would wait until after the cutting of the second crop, if there is any, or until about October, and apply it then, not considering it so important to have the manure fine as it will become so before next spring, or can quickly be made so by the use of a light barrow or brush. But if manure is we offer one Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarry that cannot be cured by all needed for hoed crops do not make the mistake of applying commercial fertilizer this fail.
Wait until early spring and then make a mixture
1900 pounds of raw bone, 400 pounds each of nitrate of soda and muriate of potash, or in that proportion, and use from 250 to 400 pounds per acre, according to whether you want a heavy or very heavy crop. For a clover field one-half that amount of nitrate of soda would be enough, on land which has been lately heavily; ma-

nured with stable manure.

Professor Galloway of the agricultural department at Washington says that the possibilities in the breeding of plants are just as great as in the breeding of animals. With the object of obtain-ing some results of practical value in the way of Ing some results of practical value in the way of bardy oranges this last year, we took a Japanese orange capable of withstanding frost, and have made crosses with it upon the ordinary sweet crange grown in Florids. The crosses were made both wars, the pollen being taken from the flower of the Florids orange and deposited upon the pistil of the Japanese orange flower, and vice verra. They also tried in Nebraska experiments in developing new varieties of corn, hoping to increase the food value of it by giving it more nitrogen, of which the picportion is small compared to that of other grains. There is much work that may be conse in this line, both with tegetables and fruits. Professor hoping have the found earn that had as low as 7.76 per cent. of proting and some as high as 14.92 per cent., or nearly twice as much, the amount being nearly in proprion to the 'ze of the germ compared to the continuation of the kernel. He also olaims that varieties of corn, can be used to Maiden in said County, and some sa high sa 14.92 per cent., or nearly twice as much, the amount being nearly in proprion to the 'ze of the germ compared to the rest of the kernel. He also olaims that varieties of corn and my blood is bad." Hoo.'s Barsaparilia cures that as low as 7.76 per cent. of proting in the rest of the kernel. He also olaims that varieties of corn and my blood is bad." Hoo.'s Barsaparilia cures the control of the kernel of the kernel

with a small cob, which does not agree with the usual opinion in New Regiand, where the small cobbed, eight-towed corn is thought to, be most valuable as food for man or beast.

A recent visitor to Long Island tells of passing places where not only the enclosed fields showed indications of being under high cultivation, but the roadside was plowed and planted almost up to the traveled track. This kind of work is the roadside was plowed and planted almost up to the traveled track. This kind of work is the consected and Passumpile Division between Boston and Day's Boston of Consord, will be ollege, and the same between College and the Consected and Passumpile Division the college and the Consected and Passumpile Division the Consected and Passumpi ground has some growing cropcovering it almost every week in the year. Those who are accustomed to the large farms of quarter and half sections may laugh at those little gardens, but some of those same "pocket handkerchief lots," as we have heard them called by visitors from the West, in allusion to their diminutive s'z3, actually return as much income to their owner as a hundred acre wheat field. While the farmer with plenty of land may not care to plant even potatoes between his fence and the wagon road, we know somé who keep that space cleared up and in grass and get good loads of hay from it, while it is fertilized by the road dust and the elements that are in what is dropped there, and ground into dust. Not only is there a profit in it, but the grass plot looks much more pleasant than bushes and briars, or heaps of stone, tin cans and other rubblsh often deposited by the road-side.

CROPS FOR HOG PERDING. The South Carolina Experiment Station has recently tested the value of four different crops for feeding hogr. They took four pens each confor feeding nogr. They took four peas each containing one seven eighths Berkshire sow and barrow, eight months old, and one grade Jersey red bar: o # 11 months old. They weighed from 439 pounds to 436 pounds per pen. They also tested the amount of each crop to be grown per acre of land of same character. An acre of corn produced 15 bushels, and it took 6.02 pounds to make a pound of pork, or it was worth \$6.97 per acre for pork feeding, or 18394, pounds of pork acre for pork feeding, or 1891/2 pounds of pork per scre. An acre of cow peas produced 10 per sere. Au sere of cow peas produced 10 bushels and 4 91; o and made a pound of pork. An acre would produce 123% pounds of pork and thus be worth \$6.12. An acre of sweet potatoes produced 900 bushels and it took 32 47 pounds to make a pound of pork. This would be 368% pounds of pork per acre, and they would be worth \$18.47 per acre. But an acre of peasuts produced 90 bushels, and 4.93 p curds made a pound of pork, or an acre made 467% pounds, worth \$24.37. In all cases pork was reckoned at five cents a pound. The bogs on peasuts might have had a slight advantage in being the smallest weight in the pen, but all were of the same age, and they gained 151 did, the corn would have been ahead, so that we need not change from corn to peanuts yet. And the fodder from an aere of corn would produce some mlik.

They are proposated by grating, and problem.
There is also what is called its Regland the series of WORK OF AGRICULTURAL COLLEGES. inclined to favor the theory of imperfect pollens.

at 03, but have no facts to make it certain...

the nature of electricity, apparently useless at the time, opened the way for the inventions of Morse, Bell and Edison. One investigator or one teacher may accomplish more in the line of agricultural improvement than a hundred sent back to labor with their hands or even their brains in the every day duties of a farmer's life. therefore let us not think the work of the college is in vain because all its graduates have not gone

back to the farm. Boston Fish Market.

The supply and demand in the fresh fish market remain about equal, with prices steady. Market cod is selling at 2 to 23 cents, large 21 to 3 cents, and steak at 4 to 41 cents; shore haddock are 21 to 3 cents, pollock 1½ to 2 cents, small hake the same and large or medium at 2 to 2½ cents. Cush at 2 to 24 cents, weak fish steady at 5 to 6 cents, while scup and butterfish are not so electric lines. The farmers load the wagons onts, while scup and butterfish are not so and drive them up to the nearest trolley line, plentyat 7 to 8 cents. Bluefish 11 to 12 cents for when a motor car picks them up, one after large and 8 to 9 for small. Halibut is steady plentyat 7 to 8 cents. Bluefish 11 to 12 cents for another, and hauls them to the city. The city council of Toledo has granted the right to to cents. Eastern salmon 18 to 19 cents, and run these rail wagons over the city street railway swordish more pienty at 10 to 11 cents. Mackerel are not so plenty, and prices are higher, at 8 to 9 cents for medium and 17 to 18 cents for large. Oysters are still quie There are many cases where an application of in small demand at \$1 for Norfolk standone, well-rotted manure directly after the first ards, \$1.25 for Providence Rivers and freshcrop of grass is taken off will do much to start a opened Stamfords. In the shell Blue Points good second growth, but this year it has been so dry in this section that there seems little benefit barrel. Lobsters are scarce and higher, at

We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by

Hall's Catarra Cure.
P. J. OHENEY & CO., Props., Toledo, U. We the undersigned have known F. J. Chene, for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions and financially able to carry out any obligations made by WEST & TRUAX, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo

WALDING, KINNAN & MARVIN, Wholesa Druggists, Toledo, O.

Hali's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Fries, 75c. per bottle. Sold by al Druggists. Testimonials free.

Hall's Family Pills are the best.

famous, is shown by the great and ever increasing number who seek annually the records with which the shores of Winnipesaukee abound. The shore line of the lake measures more than a hundred and eighty miles, and its surface, of nearly three billion square feet, is dotted with islands numbering not far from three hundred, some of which are mere specks, while others in area cover several hundred acres. The rugged shore line, with its innumerable bays, inlets, harbors, and the many islands furnish thousands of admirable sites for camps and summer homes.

homes.

To reach the resorts on Winnipesaukee is an easy matter, 'nasmuch as the train service to Weirs at one end and Alton Bay at the opposite end is so arranged as to enable the Steamer Mt. Washington to make two round trips of the lake Washington to make two round trips of the lake daily. The trip over the lake is a delightful one, and in making the tour, landings are made at Weirs. Alton Bay, Centre Harber, Wolfeboro and Bear and Long Islands. The Mt. Washington is a staunch craft, and at mislently large to secommodate a thousand or more people. The boat is famed for the dinner it serves, and a most delectable one it is, too. delectable one it is, too.

delectable one it is, too.

The Passenger Department of the Boston & Maine Railroad has issued a brochure named 'Lakes and Streams," which is sent to any address upon receipt of a two-cent stamp, and the Winnipesaukee Tourist Folder, together with an Excursion Book, is sent free upon application.

TYPEWRITERS BENTED-SOLD-EXCHANGED.

New and second-hand. All makes rented at \$5.00 and \$4.00 per month.

E. E. BABB TYPEWRITER CO., Tel., Boston 2912- 25 Arch St., Boston.

Agents for REM-SHO TYPEWRITER. If you need a competent stenographer we will

Moseley's in 60 minutes. Cream:: \$7.00 to \$15.00.

RAMMER WANTED.—American man with small family, experience in loars of horses necessary. Only first-class man with references need address. P. O. Box 33s, Lowell, Mass.

ROB BALE-Small farm, suitable for summer residence, summer bearders, poultry, market gardening, good buildings with electric lights, barn elaphostice, sleaty of fruit. A. L. NAY, Wast Peterboro, N. H.

WANTED—Capable, trustworthy Processant woman to do general housework in family of three, living just outside village limits; gord home and wages, according to ability to any such person desirous of permanent situation. Address at once, with references, MES. CHARLES A WOOLSON, Springfield, V.

WANTED—Capable Protestent woman for farm housework; good home, alt modern conveniences, \$3 per weer. Also boy about 16, to make himself senerally useful and drive market wagor. NATHAN SMITH, Waltham. Mar.

TwO farm hands wanted; must be clean, quick milkers and understand ordinary farm work; state age, nationality and wages wanted. GEO. D. SPRAGUE, Granby, Mase.

WANTED-Young man to learn the milk business from 'ar-mow to consumer; no liquor or robacco. THE EVANS DAIRY, Telephone 3271 2, Providence, R. I.

W B want a number of farm managers, dairy-men and nontrymen; good wages; most be reliable. THE BURAL SOIENCE AGENCY, Durban, N. H.

WANTED-Temperate, reliable man to ped-de milk, and farm work; state wages. BOX 367, Waterbury, Or.

SCOTOH Collies, all ages. Registered, frain d breeding st.ck. Testimonials. Five to fity dollars. If you mean business, we can "fix you out." MAPLEMONT STOCK FARM, Albany. Vt. BERKSHIRE Pigs for sale, Longfellow strain.

Pirst premium at Nashua Fair Association. LAWNDALE FARM, Typgsboro, Mass.

Bes for sale. Two full colonies of Italian Bes in first-class condition in L. Blyes, and one new colony just out. Frice, \$6, including section holders and sections. O. H. PERRY, West Somerville, Mass.

BUSE WYARDOTTES, Buff Bocks (Boston and New York winners). Pertection strain only. Eggs \$3.00 per 15. (Circulars.)

COUNTRY Seat desirable for a gentleman within one hour's ride from Rostop. High land, healthy town, special attractions, R. RAYMOND, Box 3254 Roston.

GROIDE Jersey Wakefield cabbage plants, wintered in cold frames; none but good, as-oky plants will be sent or. Price, \$4 per thousand. ALBERT S. WALKER, South Portsmonth R.

Commonwealth c! Massachusetts.

MIDDLESEX. 89.

PROBATE COURT. To all persons interested in the estate of ELIZA
A. VARNEY, late of Stoneham, in said County

A. VARNEY, late of Stoneham, in said County deceased.

WHEREAS, Reuben M. Hersam, the trustee under the will of said deceased, has presented for allowance the first account of his trust under said will.

You are hereby cited to appear at a Probate You are hereby cited to appear at a Probate Court, to be held at Cambridge, in said County, on the fourth day of September, A. D. 1990, at nine o'clock in the forencon, to she weause, if any you have, why the same should not be allowed.

And said trustee is ordered to serve this citation by delivering a copy thereof to all persons interested in the estate fourteen days at least before said Court, or by publishing the same once in each week, for three successive weeks, in the MASSACHUSETTS PLOUGHMAN, a newspaper published in Boston, the last publication to be one day, at least, before said Court and by mailing, postpaid, a copy of this citation to all known persons interested in the estate seven days at least before said Court.

Witness, CHARLES J MCINTIBE. Esquire First Judge of said Court, this twenty fourth day of July in the year one thousand nine hundred.

Commonwealth of Maccaphusatte

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

MIDDLESEX, 88.

PROBATE COURT. To the heir: at-law, next of kin, and all other persons interested in the estate of JULIET P. GRAVES, late of omerville, in said County.

persons interested in the estate of JULIET P. GRAVES, late of omerville, in said County, deceased.

WHEREAS, a certain instrument purporting to be the last will and testament of said deceased has been presented to said Court, for probate, by Mabe A. Johnson, who prays that letters testamentary may be issued to her, the executrix therein named, without giving a surety on her official bond.

You are hereby sited to appear at a Probate Court to be held at Cambridge, in said County of Middlesex, on the fourth day of September A. D. 1900, at nine o'clock in the forefloon, t s how cause, if any you have, why the same should not be granted.

And said petitioner is h reby directed to give public notice thereof, by publishing this citation once in each week, for three successive weeks, in the Massachusettes PLOUGHMAN, a newspaper published in Boston, the last publication to be one day, at least, before said Court, and by palling postpa'd, or delivering a copy of this citation to all known persons interested in the estate seven days at least before said Court.

Witness, CHARLES J. MoINTIRE, hequire. First Judge of said Court, this seventh day of August, in the year one thousand nine hundred.

Cammon wealth of Maccachusates.

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

MIDDLESEX, 88.

PROBATE COURT.

To the heirs at law, next of kin and all other persons interested in the estate of \$LIZA\$ L. CUMMINGS late of Thetford in the County of Orange and State of Vermont, deceased WHEREAS, a retition has been presented to what and testament of said deceased, and of the probate thereof in said State of Vermont duly authenticated representing that at the time of her death saideceased had estate in said County of Middlesex on which said will may operate and praying that the copy of said will may be filed and recorded in the Registry of Probate of said County of Middlesex and letters testamentary thereon granted to her without requiring sureties on her bond.

You are hereby cited to appear at a Probate Court, to be held at Cambridge, in said County of Middlesex, on the for ith day of September, A. D. 1900, at nine o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause, if any you have, why the same should not be granted.

And said petitioner is hereby directed to give public notice thereof, by publishing this citation once in each week, for turee successive weeks, in the Massacht.setts Pleughman, a newspaper published in Boston, the first publication to be thirty days, at least, before said Court. Witness, CHABLES J MCINTIRE, Esquire, First Judge of said Court, this twenty-seventh day of July, in the year one thousand nine hu dred.

S. H. FOLSOM, Register. MIDDLESEX, 88. PROBATE COURT.

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

MIDDLESEX, 88.
PROBATE COURT.

To the heirs at-law, next of kin. creditors and all other persons interested in the estate of FREDERICK DICKSON lave of A lington, in all other persons interested in the estate of FREDERICK DICKSON la'e of A lington, in said County, deceased, intestate.

WHEKEAS, a petition has been presented to said Court to grant a letter of administration on the estate of said deceased to Katle M. Dickson of Ar ington, in the County of Middlesex without giving a surety on her bond. You are hereby cited to appear at a Probate Court to be held at Cambridge, in said County of Middlesex, on the fourth day of September A. D. 1900, at nine o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause, if any you have, why the same should not be granted

And the petitioner is hereby directed to give public notice thereof, by publishing this citation once in each week, for three successive weeks, in the MASSACHUSETTS PLOUGHMAN a newspaper published in Boston, the last publication to be one day, at least, before sa Court Witness, CHARLES J MCINTIN Equire First Judge of said Court, this twenty-fourth day of July, in the year one thousand mine hundred.

S. H. FOLSOM, Re gister.

Commonwealth of Massachusetts. MIDDLESEX, SS. PROBATE COURT.

To the heirs at law, next of kin and all other persons in erested in the estate of BETSEY N. BARTLETT, late of Malden in said County,

OUR HOMES.

Piszza Work.

LADIES ENITTED SCARF. Chatting and laughlag at one of the sea she shades of the rainbow were seen. Pink and white, corn color and white, blue and white, all white, lavender and white, etc. The material required is Shetland floss. Large wooden needles, No. 12 (needles cost

Eight skeins or one pound of Fielsher's of white, or if preferred all one color.

each end. Some ladies put scallops on the sides, but I prefer it without. A pretty combination is dove color and white or Nile EVA M. NILES.

What to do in Case of Fire. water,"—these are the two desiderate in lumps it lasts longer. Do not get in the case of fire; at least so we are told by a foolish habit of using a vinuigrette continwriter in the Paris Cosmos (April 28). The ually. Cases of obstinate deafness have former is a matter partly of temperament been ascribed to this cause. The salts are placed on chemical extinguishers or hand- odor of flowers, notably the odor of violets grenades, although both have done good has been known to cause a singer tempo-service. The great thing is to realize that rarily to lose her voice.—New York Tribmuch may be done to extinguish a fire by une. ordinary methods in a few seconds, and that these few seconds of grace are almost always at one's disposal, no matter how imminent the danger. Says the writer:

"In fires the danger, immediate though it are frequently the most foriorn objects to may seem, is never instantaneous. There look upon, as the leaves are so large and of are always a few minutes in which to seek so deep a green that dust is plainly in evi

for a means of safety. around her head, and then, running rapidly its leaf, and its life is menaced when to the bathroom, puts her head under the its lungs are choked with dust. A faucet. She will escape with very slight caretaking woman, who has great suburns. You are cleaning your gloves with cess with her plants, sponges off each leaf benzine and it catches fire. If the gloves are on both the under and upper sides at least on your hands it will be sufficient to wrap three times a week, and more often if the them in the folds of your dress or to thrust them under rug or a sushion. The flames amount of dust. Only enough water should will go out at once for lack of air.

imprudence of filling a kerosene lamp while be loosened about the rocts, two teaspoonit is still hot; the kerosene has taken fire, fuls of castor oil allowed to drip upon them the lamp has fallen, and the flames leap up and then the earth is replaced. The plant to the ceiling. Pull down the curtains as should never be allowed to grow in ungainly quickly as you can and remove any inflam- fashion, but properly dwarfed into a shapely mable furniture that is near; then throw wet cloths on the flames to smother them. Never throw water on burning oil, it floats on the water; but when it has ceased to run and burns in separate spots, water may be used to extinguish the barning of jasts.

" A curtain takes fire: Ramove the furniture at once, draw the curtain to one side, and taking a wet cloth on a broom, beat the curtain with it. You can thus easily put that they often fall a victim to the more of

the damage. Shut the door quickly and go for pails of water which you can throw in ness is laid to the account of teething after opening the door again. You will which a due to improper feeding, improper perhaps save some of your clothes, and at air and similar causes. Teething is a any rate you will prevent the destruction of natural process, and in a healthy child, sysyour house.

not to run, and not to open a window to call system. A great many children out their for help; this only aids the flames. You teeth so easily that the mother does not should simply roll on the floor and try to know they are teething until the teeth smother with part of your dress the por- appear. tions that are burning. . . .

easily put out. Various forms of apparatus teeth) are cut there is likely to be more dishave been invented to assist in such cases. order of the child's system, owing to indi-They are of two kinds:

that will produce, when mixed by a simple from the fourteenth to the twentieth month movement, carbonic-acid gas. This gas If the child is delicate they may be delayed exerts pressure on the water in the appparatus, which it projects to a distance. capacity of such extinguishers is limited to regularly and should have plenty of outabout six gallons. Besides this, their mechanism is delicate, and at the moment when you want to use them, the stopcocks greater the child's chances of a healthy may be rusted so that they will not turn.

Buckets of water placed where they can easily be reached by watchmen are of ful baby which is better than any medicine. greater value; grenades are also used in Use it at night, if the child refuses to go to written an interesting book on the subject, has to say of these:

usefulness in the case of very light fabrics, they generally rot or alter the substances to which they are applied. Asbestos paint tos is incombustible, but no more so than the ordinary substances used in paints. As for wooden easings or walls, no substance applied in layers of greater or less thickness and cement cannot stand. In conclusion, the writer says:

Notwithstanding this, simple precan-

Fragrant Salts.

but it is a wise and sensible precaution to

keep fragrant saits on hand. Any sait loses its strength in a short time. The simple lavender saits are the most desirable of all perfumed saits. These are easily prepared at home. While you are preparing a portion of these salts, it is as easy side resorts was a party of ladies on the plazz. They were all knitting the presty soarf so much worn and easily made. All bottles, with close cut glass stop-pers if you wish. A pretty stopper costs very little purchased with the bottles by the half dozen, and adds considerable to the value of the vinalgretie as a gift. It is drable that a vinaigrette be small, so i may be easily carried in the pocket. Vinal Shetland floss is used, four of the color, four grettes are often very elaborate, decorated f white, or if preferred all one color.

Take two skeins, one of color, one of but a tiny bottle of clear glass with a white, and wind on and from each skein toas useful as a more ornate one. To Then using two ends at once from the ball cast on 80 stitches and work in plain garter attich back and forth for two yards.

Then bind off loosely and tie in fringe on a half of the best oil of lavender.

Crush the two together in a mortar of lavender. in any dish that will mix them. Set the mixture in a large bowl, which should be put in a pan of warm water, covered and set in a moderate oven for about an hour Stir the mixture several times while it is heating. It is not necessary for the ammo-"Presence of mind and a few buckets of nia to be grushed fine. If it is in broket and partly of training; the latter every one also said to have an injurious effect on the may and should have on hand. The writer vocal cords as well as on the auditory does not believe that dependence can be nerves when used continually. Even the

Care of the Rubber Plant.

Few housewives realize the amount of care which rubber plants require. They dence, a fact of which many owners of "Take a few examples: A woman's hair these plants seem unaware. It may not be takes fire; she seizes a towel, wraps it known that the plant "breathes" through be poured on the roots to keep the soil son "Suppose you have committed the great and moist, and once a week the earth should bush form -Tribune.

The Baby's Bath.

There is no tonic which can be given to a fretful baby, sick with teething, which is equal to a salt bath. Little children suffer a great deal from the heat, and become rest less and nervous, so that it is not strang less serious disorders of the digestive "Going at night into a closet with a lighted candle, you set fire to a dress. Do not try to pull it out; you will only increase the demagn. Should be determined to the desired by description of the digestive organs, which we are apt to attribute to techning, because they occur when the child is cutting teeth.

We now know that a great deal of sick tematically and sensibly fed, it should not "When the clothes that you are wearing be accompanied by any violent sickness, take fire, it is most elementary prudence but merely by a slight dis'urbance of the

When the second summer falls at the Often an incipient blaze can be very time the canine teeth (the eye and stomach drawn over the other, or a slik handker-"One kind contains chemical substances The canine teeth may be expected any time later. They are irregular in their order. The It is important that the child should sleep door exercise. The more a child stays outdoors when the weather will allow the

teething. The salt bath is a tonic to a nervous, fretmany establishments. Here is what M. sleep at his regular hour. The best sait is Felicien Michotte, an engineer who has pure rock. Dissolve half a cupful in a child's bathtub fall of lakewarm water. Be careful to dissolve the salt thoroughly in 'Grenades are glass bottles containing a | water before adding to the tub, as sharp liquid which, either in contact with the fire crystals may otherwise cut like glass the or when the bottle breaks, gives off non delicate skin. A restless baby feels the combustible gases that produce a sort of soothing power of this warm bath as soon artificial cloud, preventing the access of air as it is put in it, and will often go to to the burning objects. One of these liquids sleep after being taken out of it before it is made by dissolving twenty pounds of can be dressed for bed. Dry its skin with a cooking sait and ten of sal ammonise in soft, absorbent damask towel, and do not try to rinse off its salty bath. It will only Tale is all very wall in theory, but keep it awake. Put it to bed after feeding practically it does not always work. The it, if it is near its feeding hour, as soon as grenade must be thrown exactly on the fire. Possible. A feverish baby will often go to Now, in a moment of excitement the most sleep cutdoors who refuses to close its eyes skilful will throw it to one side, and there indoors. Keep its carriage outdoors under will be no result. . . . But this is not the trees, and let it take its naps and its swollen and the seat of a sharp, burning all; there is real danger. In the Charity meals outdoors, in the daytime at least. It Bazaar fire there were grenades hanging will awake with the lark whether it is sick along the wall; these, under the action of or well, and it is natural that it should, it may be even blistered. After a few days fire, burst and gave rise to choking clouds It should be taken out as soon as possible the soreness and heat subsides and the red that aided the flames in their work of after it wakes up, to get the benefit of the color gradually turns to brown. destruction and prevented the victims from undoubted baim for all physical ills tha is found in the early morning air, laden lotions, such as alcohol and water, diluted "Means of defence that are at every one's with the perfume of opening flowers. It cologie water, a solution of bicarbonate of disposal are: pails of water, the use of the little one is disposed to be up in the soda or lead water may be applied, or the moist mops and brooms, earth or sand, and morning, as healthy, active bables are, let it skin may be smeared with cold cream, camsoda-water siphons."

toss itself about on the thick woolen creepport on the use of paints or stains that are supposed to make the property of the paints or stains that are supposed to make the paints or stains th wood or cloth incombustible. Although day is subject to the rays of the sun, so of the sun for a day or two, will usually these, he says, have a certain amount of there will be no poisonous germs there, suffice. such as lurk in damp places where the sun If blisters form they should be pricked

is absolutely ineffective. Powdered asbes- Foreign Substances in the Eye. A natural instinct impels a person who with one of the greasy applications just feels palu or irritation to rub the affected When some trifling object gets under the eyelid, one is tempted to rub the exterior landy complexion, especially those with can possibly resist a fire that stone, brick of the lid, and thus unconsciously imbed the object in the inner surface, thus readering its pltimate removal more difficult. Another almost irresistible impulse prompts one to tions will enable us to prevent a conflagra- wink. This operation is apt to have the in summer, and are less marked, or even tion in most cases. With presence of mind same effect. If the lid be promptly turned disappear in winter. Persons who freekle and a few buckets of water, most fires may inside out, though, danger from both of do not ian as a rule. be put out even before the arrival of the these causes will be avoided, and the disbe put out even before the arrival of the these causes will be avoided, and the disengines."—Translation made for the Liter-overy of the mischief-making particle may be promoted. It is better to have some one brown. Medical books sometimes speak of three by her four bride-way be promoted. else do the hunting, but if a looking glass is removing freakles by electricity or by touchat hand, perhaps the victim can see well ing each one with a drop of carbolic acid on



A FALSE ALARM.

fingers and thumb of one hand,] while with

the other hand desh light handfuls of water

in and across it, so as to produce a current

The eye should not be rabbed or one lid

This method is a copy from nature, for

when very fine dust enters the eye nature

seeks to relieve it by means of the fluids

discharge of tears, so that the eye over-

flows, as nature tries by flushing it to propel

Sunburn and Freckles.

able that the heat also has some effect.

wind will tan as well as sunshine. Usually,

however, the city dweller gets well burned

during the first few days of his vacation in

In severe cases the skin is red, slightly

sensation; if the exposure has been pro-

longed, or the glare of the sun very intense

if the bara is preity a vere, cooling

Freckles occur usually on persons of

young children, under six or eight years of

the country or on the water.

mentioned.

pass over the surface of the ball.

cause of the irritation.

of water flowing over all the surface of the

Chop very fine one quart of cold boiled potstoes, put them into a saucepan with one cup of eye, and the under side of the lids. The cream, two tablespoonfals of butter, a little sait the intruding object from the eye.

The eye should not be rubbed or one lid

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The eye should not be rubbed or one lide lides the lides of butter, a little sait the lide lides lides and eye lides lides lides and eye lides lides lides and eye lides lides

being taken to cause a current of water to meat until very tender. Birain it out and to the troth add the soaked rice, simmer one half hour stirring frequently; five minutes before serving acd the milk. salt and pepper.

PARSERVED PINEAPPLE.

tenacionaly, the irritation causes a copious lek off with a fork, or grate off, the soft part, relicting the hard core. Weigh, and allow threealong and float away with the current the fruit. Put all together in the preserving kettle, a ir well, stand saide over night. In the mornan hour. Pour into jars and seal.

BASPBERRY BOYAL

Both of these affections are cause 1 by the Three quarts ripe red raspberries. One quart good older vinegar. Let them stand soaction of the sun's rays, but why one person tans while another freckies is not easy of gether twenty-four hours, then squeeze, strain To each plut of the liquid allow explanation. Both affections are said to be caused chiefly by the chemical or nitra-violet one pound of white sugar. Put all together in a preserving kettle, and boll half an hour, skim rays, but in the case of sunburn it is probeach quart of the shrub a full gill of French The tan may come gradually, without any brandy. Bottle and seal. This is an excellent burn, after a succession of slight and brief liquor to use as a pousse-cafe. exposures to the sun or to high winds, for

PRACE CHARLOTTS.

Pare, quarter and core one-half a degen ripe peaches; bring three tablespoonfuls of water and half a cupful of sugar to a brisk boli, add the peaches, cook soft, and press through a colander. Soften one-third of a box of gelatine in same amount of cold water; boil three table ofuls of granulated sugar, the grated rind of half a lemon and one cup of water five minutes; add gelatine and stir until it is dissoived; add juice of haif a large lemon and the peach pulp, beat smooth and set aside to cool. When it begins to stiffen beat in the stiff? beaten whites of three eggs, pour into a wet which is run a soft roll or twist of coalse her, mould and set on ice for four hours to mould. which finishes in a little knot at the fron . The Serve very cold with whipped cream or custard straps are graduated in length, louger in the CURBANT JELLY

To make current jelly wash the fruit and drain cheese cloth. Measure the juice and an equal quantity of sugar. Put the juice into a preservng kettle and boil it for twenty minutes, skimming it frequently. Put the surar on plates in soft knot of mousseline on one side and a white the oven and heat it through, but do not brown with a clean needle at the most dependent part, and when the water has drained away it. At the end of the twenty minutes add the plume, a big bunch of cocque feathers. they should be covered with a cloth spread sugar to the juice and boil for five minuter. Try a spoonful on a plate, and if it jeiltes it should be even than they were in the early spring, and now them tightiy.

Hints to Housekeepers.

red hair. They are not common in very Patties, green peas, olives and pickles are deniey, although the softer and sheerer maquite a favorite combination, making also a most terials were to be seen. There is nothing prettier acceptable course for luncheon or dinner. age, or in persons of middle or advanced life. They usually come for the first time

Into the work bag of the modish young woman goes now usually a pair of due imported hose, upon which in moments of leisure she expends her skill embroidering French dots and slender,

Earache, so often common with little children, Gently hold the eye open with the case they are not particularly disfiguring. hot water beg may be held against the ear. A conver-

good device is to fill the little finger of a kid glove with hot sait, and insert this in the ear be-fore the heat is applied from the outside.

For preserving, granulated sugar should be used in squal weight with the fruit. For cherries, remove the stones, add the sugar and allow them to stand overnight. Then cook the mixture slowly until the fruit is soft and the syrup clear. A cracked cherry stone or two may be put into the jar if that flavor is wanted.

A housekeeper who is afraid of germs uses on her bare floors a solution which is in use in some of the hospitals abroad. The floors are painted with a solution of parafine and petroleum, which gives them a brown color, and renders them imperv.ous to anything in the nature of microbes. Then, wiped up occasionally with a clo h saturated with an antiseptic solution, they are as sanitary as anything can be. The paramae solution will last for two years. Pretty waste paper baskets which are easily made for summer, or for any time, for that matter, are in separate pieces and tied together with ribbons. The outside is covered with a pretty bright figured cotton of some kind, the inside lined with a plain color in crepe paper to match a predominating color in the cotton.

There are four oblong sides and a square plece
for the bottom made of cardboard, which are
oredinside and out; in this way the edges

are bound with ribbon and holes are punched top and bottom, and the backet is tied together with ribbons. These pretty additions to bed-rooms are great conveniences. The great need in private houses in the guest chambers, as well as in hotels, is always a place to put scraps. The constant companion of one woman who travels frequently is a small basket into which to throw

Tomatoes may be salted and peppered, dipped into beaten egg and eracker crumbs and fried until they are brown. For these it is better not to use the onion. They are particularly deliclous served with fish.

To stuff green peppers, plunge the peppers into hot fat for two minutes, remove and peel off the thin outer coating, which will be found shrivelled. Out from the bottom a thin siles and remove the inside. Make a mixture of one cupful of bolled rice, one finely chopped tomato, two tablespoon-fuls of finely chopped mushrooms, one table-spoonful of butter and one teaspoonful of onion peppers, place them, open side down, in a pan and bake about twenty minuter.

The Fashions.

.". It was prophesied last season that fans were to increase in size, but the fans of the summer, whether in gause, china silk, parch-ment or linen, appear to retain a convenient and manageable size, which is somewhat larger than the Empire shape. A numb r of noveltles have appeared in the Japanese varieties, which are unusually attractive and dainty, but until the pretent hot spell settled down, evidently to stay, the fan has been a rather superfluous article .". A pretty new thing in the shops is an odd little pin to fasten the lace searfs which are so much need. There is a tiny bar that plus the lace barbe at the throat where it crosses, and tastened to two little chains about an inch and a half long, are two gold and jewelled flower forms as the heads of stick pins. These pins are put in to hold the ends of the lace in place. They are very dainty and decorative on a light costume. .". Not for many years has the green well been so much in evidence as it has been this season At first it was seen only occasionally, but now i has become a familiar feature on sallor hats There may be another thin, black mesh veil worn over the face, but the green veil is laid loosely about the brim, ready to drop down. It is of thin tissue and the brightest emerald gre which adds a refreshing bit of color on a ho t d at the same time affording a grateful relief to t eyes in the glare of the sun.
"". One of the prettiest and most graceful feat

ures of dress gowns for the summer is the sash of soft flexible slik, chiffon or other airy trans-parent fabric. These appear as sashes alone, but quite as often they are in the form of the scarf ends of fichus, berthas, collarettes, surpilos waists or fanciful bolero jackets of lace and insertion. These sashes may be black, white or of finted material matching the gown. The black and white ones are made very effective by anding to them delicate applique or signs or lace in contrast-black on white or the verse. Inscrepe de chine sashes, with deep rai.k-fringed ends and elaborately netted tops

are particularly lish and graceful.

.*. A decided revolution in the arrangement of drawn over the other, or a slik handkerchief drawn across the affe cied par', bu
the eye should be kept from winking as
much as possible, while prompt action is
being taken to cause a current of water to the head, so exaggeratedly far forward in many instances as to make the head look top-heavy but the correct atyle is to have the knot of hair which moisten and imbridate the eye, and which moisten and imbridate the eye, and when larger (bjects enter, and dling more every particle of the eyes. A small, pointed there is more attempt than ever to make it seem that the wave comes from naturally curly hair. The Pirst Americans." "After an interest the control of the eyes, and the best for this work. Bither that the wave comes from naturally curly hair. her book, "The First Americans." This effect is rather difficult to get during very quarters of a pound of sugar to each pound of some preparation before the waving is put in. world; kings whose power his success threat-fruit. Put all together in the preserving kettle, Unfortunately the fashion to dye the nair a ened proclaimed to his greatness—Louis XVI. of out soon, as to have it properly done acquires of England, his foe."

. The lavish use of small, git braids an scarcely more than a spangle to size is a trim- him from the time of the marriage of his beloved ming that is enjoying a great popularity tuit aummer, and is even beginning to appear upon was eleven years old, to the death of Lawrence in cotton gowas.

bone. They are simply a yoke with ruffles a . tached and finished around the neck with plait. Is said to have been a silgat disagraement with ". Cloths in pale colors are used for driving

coass, with a tight fitted basque is the back. The fronts slope off a little from pelow the bus; and large double revers and collar of white sik an. lace are the finish above a .white slik vest fac tened with silver buttons. .". A pretty effect is given to a linen dust coa.

by a row of pointed atrape around the edge of the deep collar, which have the effect of buttoning up on the right side with three 1: to pearl buttons. Tols makes loops through back, and gradually growing smaller to the

"" tlats are beginning to show the ostrich put on at the front and passing around the bat on either side. Some hats have one feather black and one white, and others have a Dig feather on the other, or, in place of the ostrich

.". The tints in cloth gowns seem to be lighter noved from the fire. Fill into glasses and seal there is an ice color which is indescribable, a delicate greep, and the faintest tint of pink, waten make chaiming gowns for cool days.

homespuns were the materials largely used for part of the day; but at its close they have a bedraggled look than which nothing is more unlovely.

. Flower boas are not as often seen (as yet) as are those of plaited chiffon, net, chenille and mousseline de sole, and it would be almost impossible to give an idea of the varied schemes of which was very simple, was made of chiffon ruffler, edged with a double ruffle of maline, arranged in a fluffy jabot.

Radway's Ready Relief, used inwardly will in a few minutes cure Cramps, Spasms, Sour Stomach, Heartburn, Nausea, Seasickness, Nervousness, Sleeplessness, Sick Headache, Summer Complaint, Cholera Morbus, Diarri cea, Dysentery, Colle, Flatulency and all internal pains.

Take 25 Drops

of Radway's Ready Relief in half a tumbler of water on rising in the morning to strengthen and sweeten the stomach and prevent all those feelings of lassitude and tiredness " so common at this season.

Radway's Ready Relief instantly relieves and soon cures Brulses, Burns, Bites of Insects, Swelling of the Joints, Lumbago, Inflammations, Congestions, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Headache, Toothache.

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BRILLIANTS.

We rise by the things shat are under feet. By what we have mastered of good and gain, By the pride deposed and passion slain, And the var quished ills that we hourly meet. -Josiah Gilbert Holland.

Build as thou will, unspoiled by praise or blame. Build as thou will, and as thy light is given: Then, if at last the airy structure fall. Dissoive and vanish, take thyself no shame-They fail and they alone who have not striven -Thomas Balley Aldrich.

> Stone walls do not a prison make, Ror fron bars a cage; Minds innocent and quiet take That for a hermitage; If I have freedom in my love, And in my soul am free, Angels alone that soar above Enjoy such liberty.

Happy the man, and happy he alone, He who can call today his own; He who, secure within, can say, norrow, do thy worst, for I have lived today.

Manifold is human strife. Human passion, human pain; Many a blessing yet is rife. Many pleasures still remain; Yet the greatest tliss in life, And the richest prize we find. Is a good, contented mind.

I'il not confer with sorrow But joy shal lhave her way

-Gcethe

Heaven is no: always angry when he strikes, But most chastises those whom most he likes. A wit's a feather, and a chief a rod

An honest man's the noblest work of God True wit is nature to advantage dress'd, What oft was thought, but ne'er so well express'd.

A little ru'e, a little sway, A sunbeam in a winter's day, Is all the proud and mighty have Between the cradle and the grave.

Every white will have its blacke, And every sweet its soure.

—Thomas Percy.

HISTORICAL.

.... When Washington left Mount Vernon in well beyond the crown of the head, with the 1775 a delegate to the Second Congress in bair pulled out around the sides and in front to Philadelphia, he was an eminent Virginian This effect is rather difficult to get during very absence of eight years, less three days, he weather, and is only obtained by the use of returned to fame, conquerer, praised by the chestnut brown still prevails; unless this is France, Carlos IV. of Spain, Frederick the artistically done, however, it is decidedly two Great, and the rulers of far China and Slam, form, and the fashion is therefore likely to go their applause not drowned by that of the great

-Gen. George Washington came into possession of Mount Vernan in 1755 at twenty three. to bits of gilt buttons which amount to Before it became his, it was on all days open to 1752, and the final fulfilment of his will. The . Little collarettes of lace and monsseille estate was left by Lawrence to his only survivworn, and seem to fill the place of the fauc)

her death without issue to George. The daughter, a delicate child, died soon after, and there

WHEN IN BOSTON, STOP AT I

MERICAN HOUSE Hanover St., near Scollar Sq Meanest of the large hotels to Union Station Steamers, business and amusement centres.

LARCHEST HOOMS in the city for the price (\$1.00 per day and upward). Heam he and electric light in every room in the house \$60,000, has just been spent on the house, given pairons every modern improvement and entyen Facts at 40 cents and table d'hote dinner



NOBBY TURNOUTS

Require everything to be in keeping. A stylish carriage, a showy harness and a pair working up these fisecy effects. A pretty boa of thoroughbreds is not all that is necessary. A horse to be active, stylish and serviceable must be well. You feed properly, that is not all. You should feed also his skin; piques with white piques or cotton cheviots in allow the hair to grow beautifully by using various shades, mingled with white pique or sof Glossering. For sale by all dealers. BUTTERCE And blue is t Are singing t Amid the em Lifting its pe Blossoms in 1 The golden b

Out in the op Beside the six Awak win al The lovely da It has its my SINCE WI (Founded upon an

an air in ti

Since we should

Are going great Upon my pillow The full of my t Tis what you s Or with another Now even the c Together there Together read t And when the s We'd WAIK and As we shall wal For now beneat While ye step i

A shade among

FROM TI seeinded, solitary, Or oradied to a les Like Puck thou eros The slow toads Through loosening The glowworm gath The darkness with To hang at dusk w Each bis

Art trumpeter of Du Inform the gnome When they may gam Straddling each flower? Or bell ringer of E The liriodendron is? The eifin music of To summon fairles Tosumm

THE " Except ye be con children, ye shall no Heaven."—St. Matth od made a little chi The angels might h That e'er to evil au ? Was left, save in L A man self-doomed,

Ashes for beauty! fo Dark dreams, strat And seeing that in Of resurrection from God changed him bac

THE Through all the pleas The grass grew sho Till the shining scyth And cut it down to These green and swe They led in wagons And they piled them

Fo: mountaineers t

Here is Mount Clear, Monnt Ragio and M The mice that in thes No happier are than Ob, what a low to clas Oh, what a place for With the sweet, the d The happy hills of h

> ON THE WI On the wild : Many buds t Hath but one Thou who w Open wide th Pluck the on

New spirit yearnings Call for a love more And 'neath the pain The image of transfigt All hopes of all glad In adoration on their

All tears of all sad w Lie weeping with her You may Forbid the sea for t As, or by oath, rem

The fabric of his to

Here smile through

Is pil'd upon his fa standing of his 'Tis now the hustli For ink and paper And with deep stud His bright " impre

> He loves these with give he al Those trimmi Bring joy com He is the man w Man's proper stu-

And wise is he will sayes him trave l'o draw conclusio Yes, there's an And worthy the

And whose eyes A humble insect is t But wisdom therefor For its persistence ! Its point it carries e

I've lost my hear And the tarm hand I reckon 'twouldn't Et you'd also lose ;

Life is real, life ! From the start The undertaker ed inwardly, mps, Spasms, Vansea, Seasemess, Sick int, Cholera . Colle, Flatu-

POP alf a tumbler morning to stomach and lassitude and is season. antly relieves

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Are going greatly through my heart. Upon my pillow, ere I sleep, The full of my two shoes I weep, rns, Bites of And like a gnost all day I creep. s, Lumbago, Tis what you said, you'd never change, Rhenmatism. Or with another ever range, Now even the church is cold and strange. Together there our seats we took, rogether read from the one book: But with another now you look.

> And when the service it was o'er. we'd walk and walk the flowery floor, As we shall walk and walk no more. For now beneath the starry glow, While ye step laughing light and low, A shade among the shades I go. -Aifred Perceval Graves, in The Spectator.

POETRY.

BUTTERCUP AND DAFFODIL. when the world is a world of beauty and blue is the sky above, while birds in leafy branches,

Are singing the songs we love, Amid the emerald grasses Lifting its petale up,

Bloesome in royal splendor

Out in the open meadow.

The firmer by poets cherished

When summertide runs high.

SINCE WE SHOULD PART.

Since we should part, since we should part, The weariness and lonesome smart

J. B. M. WRIGHT.

Heaide the singing rill, A wak to 'In all its beauty

In happy days gone by, It has its myriad lovers,

The lovely da fodil,

Merrimae, Mass.

FROM THE TREE TOAD. secluded, solitary, on some underbough, Or cradied to a leaf, 'mid gilmmering light, Like Puck thou erouchest; haply wate lag how The slow toadstool comes buiging, moony

Through loosening loam; or how, against the The glowworm gathers silver to endow The darkness with; or how the dew conspires

To hang at dusk with lamps of chilly fires Each blade that shrivels now.

Art trumpeter of Dwarf land? does thy horn laform the gnomes and gobiles of the hour When they may gambol under haw and thorn, Straddling each winking bed and twinking Or bell ringer of Elfland? whose tall tower

The liriodendron is? from whence is borne The elfin music of thy bell's deep bass To summon fairles to their starilt maze, To summon them or warn.

-- Madison Cawein, in the August Atlantic.

THE RETURN.

"Except ye be converted and become as little children, ye shall not enter into the Kingdom of Heaven."-St. Matthew, xviil., 3. God made a little child; so fair he was The angels might have learnt of him a grace Nor gall nor guil: were in him, heart and face One image bore of innocence. Alas! That e'er to evil aught so pure should pass. Long years rolled by, and of the child no trace Was left, save in Love's memory, in his place A man self-doomed, viewing hell as through a

Ashes for beauty? for the light of day Dark dreams, strange wanderings into region

Then Go'l took pity on His work dedied, And seeing that in bimself no power he had Of resurrection from t. a mire and clay, God changed him back into a little child.

THE HAYLOFT.

Through all the pleasent meadowside The grass grew shoulder high Till the shining scythes went far and wide, and cut it down to dry.

These green and sweetly smelling crops. They led in wagons home; And they piled them here in mountain tops, For mountaineers to roam.

Here is Mount Clear, Mount Rusty Nail, The mice that in these mountains dwell, No happier are than I!

Oh, what a joy to clamber there, Oh, what a place for play, With the sweet, the din, the dusty air, The happy bills of bay! -Botert Louis Stevenson.

ON THE WILD HOSE TREE. On the wild rose tree Many buds there be, Vot each sunny hour Hath but one perfect flower. Thou who wouldst be wise.

Open wide thine eyes; In each sunny hour Pluck the one perfect flower! -Richard Watson Gilder.

New spirit yearnings for a heavenlier mood Call for a love more pitiful and tander, And 'meath the painter's touch blooms forth splendor

The image of transfigured motherhood. All hopes of all glad women who have smiled In adoration on their first born child Here smile through one glad woman made im

All tears of all sad women through whose heart Has pierced the edge of sorrow's seven-fold Lie weeping with her at death's dolorous portal.

Forbid the sea for to obey the moon, As, or by oath, ramove, or counsel, shake the fabric of his folly, whose foundation is pil'd upon his faith, and will continue

The standing of his body. -Shakspere Tis now the hustling candidate

And with deep study he prepared His bright "impromptu" speeches. He loves these jests of Easter hats,

Those trimmings aweet Bring joy complete-He is the man who sells them -Mail and Express Man's proper study is mankind;

It caves him travel-yea, and pelf-To draw conclusions from himself.
—Thicago Record Yee, there's an "American Beauty,"

And worthy the title, too ose hair is red, whose skin is white. And whose eyes are the deepest blue.

A humble insect to the hornet, dut wisdom therefore will not scorn it,

1's point it carries every t'me.

I've lost my heart," the milkmaid sang And the farm band said: " B'gosh, reckon 'twouldn's make folks sad Ef you'd also lose your voice."
—Chicago Rocord.

Life is real, life is carpest From the start until the end; And with the demise of a doctor The undertaker plants a friend.

-Chicago News.



SKETCHES OF OLD BOSTON, VIEW NO 12. Building Formerly Occupied by the S. S. Pierce Co. At Corner of Tremont and Court Streets (Removed 1883), Viewed from Old Scollay Block, with Marble Tablet on Court Street Front in Memory of its Occupation by Washington in 1789, Inserted by the Late Thomas B. Curtin Photograph taken in 1859.

A War Office Secret.

"Wallingfod shoot?" said Sergeaut Harding. Of course he can. A man on the staff at Hythe He course ne can. A man on the stair at hytes has a rife in his hand all day and every day. Even you could shoot under such—well, perhaps not you, for you never know what you can't do until you try. Do I know the School of Musketry? I do know it—lock, stock, barrel and cleaning rod, or, I should say, in these Lee-Mathory and the perhaps rod for the cleaning rod. ford days, clearing rod, for the cleaning rod's as dead as Queen Anne or the pigtails for which the Weish Fusiliers still wear the 'flash,' though the powder and pomatum from which the flash' protected the coalee has been gone for the best part of a century.

"Now, you all know why foreign military attaches are in England. They are here to see the rights of all improvements in the army-in men, in tools, in the handling of either. They notice a new explosive or a new drill movement, and if the Horse Guards gave me a commission I reckon they would notice that, and would tell their respective war offices that they had better lock out now. Our military attaches are abroad for the same purpose. They're just spice in peace time. Way, I remember when cordite came out how one of the Continental war offices sent a gamer officer over here—they said to learn Ruglish. I know the man at Woolwich who gave him the cordite, and how much be got for it. I know the Englishman who found the man at Woolwich who would do the jbb.
I know how much more he got for it. But
would I breathe the name of that Continental Power to make international complications? Not me. I know better what's due to my country. All which leads up to this. When I was at Hythe qualifying for two guns and a crown over my tares stripes there was a were undergoing instruction as instructors were never shown the mechanism of the block. The instructor of the Hythe staff used always to take that out of the gun and hold it behind him while he explained the other parts. And that was what made me curious to see the block. I was working very hard in the evenings; yet for my nealth's take I had to walk now and then into Folkstone and along the Leas. And there I met a young foreign person, who told me she was a lady's maid. How did I make her acquaintance? If you don't know a simple little thing like that, you ought to. We learn in the army the art of mixing gracefully in female society. And the young foreign person, who spoke English beauti-

fally, said to me one evening, as we were sitting in a quiet spot away from other people and from " I do love to hear about all that concerns you. Tell me all about what you do at the Behool of

Musketry.' " · O :, it's all very simple, Mam'selle,' said I. Then, just to show her what a clever fellow I was, I began to give her a full account of all the difficult things we had to do. And, of course, other things, I spoke of the machine

guns. " 'Those are the horrid things that go orkcrk-crk-crk, are they not?' asked she, as she imitated perfectly the venomous spit of the

" Tell me about them. I think they are won-derfully interesting. How well educated a sol-

dier has to be nowadays to understand such " Iva quite true that a first class certificate of equipation, which a sergeant is now bound to have, is not got for the asking.' Then I went on

to sell her the mechanism of the Maxim. " Sut the impliest thing about it all is that they won't let us see the works of the block, although we are to qualify for musketry in-

" ' And of the most important part of the gun you know nothing?

"' I have a general ides.'
"' A man who is as clever as you in mechani and mathematics ought to know all about it. I should be curious to know if I were you.'

"I could easily find out all about it if I cared to take the trouble."

""Trouble! What is trouble to a scientific man? If I were you I should think nothing of any little trouble. Now, I will spur you for your own good and to advance you in the service. I am curious, for your sake, to know about this gun. I'll bet you what you like you don't explain anism of the block to me within a month. Your explanations make even dry old

figures interesting." " And I can name the stakes? ' A kies, then.

" I can't bet you that.' " But I was to name the stakes." " 'Oh, I couldn't think of it." "'There's no need for you to think of it, Mam'-selle. You've only to do it. I have your word, you know. If you are honorable-

"' No, I gave you my word. It is annoying. " And I can give you my word that I shall win. Ho, perhaps, in case you change your mind

"The rest of the evening has nothing to do

with the story.
" Now, I had been working hard at the me chanics of guns before I went to the School of Musketry, so that I might do well. And I had a natural taste for such things in the blood, probably because my aunt married a smith, to whom I was to have been bound apprentice, only I would none of him and his smithy. Bo you only had to show me the eccoanut in gun-nery mechanics and I tumbled to what kind of milk was inside. The next Maxim day we were gathered round the instructor, who was reeling out his Maxim yarn. He had taken out the block, and was holding it in his fingers behind his back. I had my notebook in my hand, and I slipped behind him. In a very few moments I had a sketch of all that appeared on the surface, and a very good idea of what was beneath it.

"That evening I was sitting among a lot of other men who were swotting for the exam. I had a sheet of foolscap and was busy making a sketch of the action in Indian ink.

" ' Hallo, young man,' said the instructor, who had been looking over my shoulder unbeknown to me, 'what have you got there?'

"'You ought to know as well as if not better than I, sergeaut-lustructor.' "'I do know. But where did you get it?' " ' That's my business.

" . Well, you must give it up. " 'Oh, no, I shan't."
" 'But you must.' " ' It's mine, and you can't take it away from

We'll see what Lieutenant Brown says about that."

" If Lieutenant Brown says I must give it up, I will. But not unless.'
"' Come along, then, to his quarters." "'This is Sergeant Harding, Duke of Corn-

wall's Light Infantry, sir,' said the sergeant-instructor, when we reached Lieutenant Brown's room. 'He has a sketch of the Maxim secret action and refuses to give it up."

"'How's this, Sergeant Harding?' asked " 'The sketch is my own, sir. I refused to give it up to the sergeant-instructor, but said I would

give it up at once, if you ordered me. But I have made one sketch, and if you take that away from me, I have the action in my mind, and can always make another sketch. " ' That's quite true. Yet such things had bet-

ter not be knocking about. You will destroy the sketch, Bergeant Harding?' " 'Yes,' thought I, ' when I have shown it and

' And how did you get hold of it?' " ' Must I tell you, sir?'

" I took it down in my notebook while the ergeant-instructor held the block behind his

"The sergeant-instructor looked foolish, and Lieutenant Brown drawled: "'I think, sergeant instructor, you had better have settled this little matter without appealing

to me. Good night, both." "The sergeant-instructor was too upset to want to see the sketch destroyed. I lost very little time in strolling down to that quiet spot where I might chance to light on Mam'selle. Not that, in view of what is to come, I wish in any way, so say or so hint, or to imply that she

was French, Far from it. I used the name 'Mam'seile' as meaning young foreign person as a sailor uses ' Dutchman ' to mean a foreign was there. "'Good evening, Mam'selle,' said I. 'Had

you may idea of going on the pier this evening, or do you prefer to stop quietly here?"
"'To stop here, I think; that is,' she said burriedly—I—wonder why—if you're going to behave yourself properly." "'Well,' said I, ' as I've won my bet, I think

I may as well collect the stakes." "'You're won? You know all about the Maxim?' asked she so excitedly that her words tumbled one over the other. " 'I have told you so '

" Yes; but you are sure? " ' Quite. I have an Indian ink sketch of it on

"' Let me see it-let me see it,' she repeated " Quite so,' said I. ' Seeing's believing; but-I should like to collect my stakes."

"No longer coy, she flung her arms around my neck and kissed me till I had no breath with which to repay her kisses. But she berself had breath enough to gasp: " Give me the paper. serge, which I always used to wear under my greatcoat. I began to pull out the drawing Just then I heard the drawling voice of Lieu-

enent Brown come from the darkness-for we " . I thought as much, Sergeant Harding. You re under arrest. Follow me to quarters.'
"I turned toward the voice, and then toward Mamselle-or toward where she had been, for

" I rose and saluted.
" May I ask you, sir?—'

"'You're a locky man that I had a suspicion of the facts. You're fool enough to do a lot o harm, but too big a fool to know you're doing it. You Cornish chough, do you believe one of the prettiest women in Folkestone and one of the cleverest women in the world is in love with cleverest women in the world is in love with a passing lock of the large quantity of freight. Some of the dogs need never despond or despair. At any instant were purchased for good prices at the wharf, and some on added their howls to those of their companions on board. Their owners expect them to have a completely and it is the explanation of the outward phenomena whose significance, on the schooner was delayed two hours on account of the prevention of the schooner was delayed two hours on account of the outward phenomena whose significance, on the outward phenomena whose significance, on the outward phenomena whose significance, on the schooner was delayed two hours on account of the outward phenomena whose significance, on the outward phenomena whose significance, o you? You were just on the point of giving a drawing of the secret action to the smartest uncefficial military attache—and that is a spy—of—' "Shall I name the country which he named to me? Not I. No strained relations, no wars and

rumors of wars, shall come upon England through me. I want no secret dossier—whatever that may be. But so long as I live it shall be a secret for which War Office Mam'selle was collecting

"Her profession was bad, but her kisses!—ah, they were good."—Cornhill Magazine.

YOUTHS' DEPARTMENT.

THE RUNAWAY DONKEY. Don Quixote yesterday Broke his rope, and ran away

From the pleasant feeding places. I can in imagination

Hear his brazen cachinnation When he finds he's free to wander Or, unutterably lazy.

Lie mid buttereup and daisy. Harness none to fret and bind him, And no wagonetteibehind him.

But ere long did conscience prick him Or the naughty nettics stick him, Or, by darkness overtaken

Poit he friendless and forsaken? Worn, bedraggled, dirty, dreary,

Back to us who'd failed to find him, And today demurely paces The familiar feeding places,

Whence,—'tie no imagination,— Hark! his brazen cachinnation.

In the simple little story Find, I pray, an allegory. Fullerton L. Waldo, in Christian Register.

As Tommy said afterward, it was all owing to Mrs. O'Brien. She called to him, as he was passing her door on his way home from work. " Here, Tommy," she said, " take this up to your sister. I was bakin' custards; an', thinks I, maybe that poor sick baby cud ate some." And she handed Tommy a tray covered with a

"Ob, thank you, Mrs. O'Brien; but is the baby, worse? What did the doctor say?" "He says it's the country air she's needin', an that's all. Now don't be worryin' yer mamme about it whin ye go up. Come down an' see me if ye want to talk." When Tommy was out of hearing, she continued to herself: "Country air ndade! Sure it's anybody oud tell that! If the

doctor 'ud write a prescription to cure the poverty, it 'ud be more help to thim. Wid his the sick baby, it's Tommy's money they're livin' on, an' him on'y an' errant bye! If the get enough to ate, they're lucky, let alone country

Meanwhile Tommy had climbed the stairs to the tiny flat that was now their home. His father was there, tired out from his day's search for work. His mother was sitting by the bed where the little girl lay, her face flushed wit fever. Tommy took the paper from the tray, un covering two cups of custard and a little p le of cookies. He thought any one, sick or well, could eat such tempting dainties; but the baby, after asting the custard, pushed it away, saying Water! I'm so thirsty!"

"She's been like that all day," said the nother. "Eat yours, Tommy." So Tommy ate the custard, and, wrapping the porch, to share with Laddie, his dog. When the cookies were disposed of, Tommy sat down on a box, with Laddle at his feet, and began to read the paper. He soon became interested in this

" OFF FOR ALASKA

"The steam schooner California sailed yesterday afternoon for Dyea and Skagway. A hastily built structure partly covers her main deck, and contains a number of small staterooms. On top of this are the lifeboats; but, as they are filled with sacks of grain and surrounded by lumber and baies of hay, they would not be of much use in an emergency. A few horses and donkeys part of the main deck. The California carried about one hundred passengers, each of

be useful for hauling light sleds over the frozen passes which lead to the Kloudike."

There is an elemental essence.

passes which lead to the Klondike."

Tommy slipped down on the floor, with his head against the dog's. "O Laddie!" he said.

"I wish I was big enough to go to Alaska and dig for gold. Just think! The gold's in the ground; and all you have to do is to dig it out, and it's yours! You could go, too, and drag it home on a sled. The paper says dogs do that.

There is an elemental essence—a strange living essence—which surcounds us on every side, and which is singularly susceptible to the influence of human thought.

"This essence responds with the most wonderful delicacy to the faintest action of our minds or desires, and this long so, it is interesting to note how it is affected when the human' mind is missingly the said. I wouldn't care how hard it was if we could bring back money enough for the baby to go to the country and get well. I would do anything fo

After a few minutes the little boy gave Laddle such a hug that the dog whined a protest. " I

The dog's tail said, " Thump, thump!" on the

floor for an answer.
"But you don't knew what it is yet. Will you

sent to the plan. Tommy thought about it all the evening, and after he had gone to bed. Before he fell asleep. he had decided that, as he could help in this way, he ought to do so. He dreamed that the Pacific Ocean was fromen over, and that he, rolled up in furs, was seated on a little sled which Laddle was drawing over the ice, up to

Alseka. They went faster and faster, the bells on Laddie's harness jingled louder and louder, and just as the snow-covered mountains came in sight, Tommy we've up to find that Mrs. O'Bries

Tommy had a holiday, and saying he was going for a walk he took the dog and went to the wharf, where he hoped to find a steamer sailing for Alaska. Sure enough, there was the crowd of people, the steamer with black smoke pouring out of the smoke stack, men hurrying back and forth with boxes and bundles, and all the noise and excitement of an outgoing steamer. stood looking at it and trying to decide what to

Soon a man came to him. " Is that dog for ale?" be asked.

Yes, sir," said Tommy.

" Let me see his feet. Tommy lifted them, one after the other. That's a good dog. Haif of those bare-oted ones on board will be workniess for traveling over ice and snow. This one has hair on his feet to protect them from the cold. I've been to Alaska before, and I know. How much

do you want for him?"
Tommy said faintly, "Fifty dollars," and then trambled at his daring.

"Is be your own?" asked the man. "Why do you want to sell him?" Before he knew it, Tommy was telling the story of the sick child, and the way he had thought of to re'p. The man asked his name and address, and wrote them in a book he took from his pocket. Then he gave Tommy three

twenty dollar pieces. "I dug the gold in the Klondike, and the money is fresh from the mint. Give the extra ten to the little girl," said he. and, taking Laddie's strap, led him on board the Soon the whistie blow, the ropes were cast off and slowly the steamer swung away from the wharf. Not till then did Tommy realize that he

never should see Laddle again, and he buried his face in his arms and sobbed; but so many in the crowd were weeping at parting from friends that no one paid any attention to Tommy.
Suddenly a shout was heard from those on

board the steamer, answered almost immediately "At's a man! " exclaimed some one near "No, I tell you it's a dog," said another.
Tommy raised his head, looked in the direction

the men pointed, and saw Laddie in the water, swimming toward him! The dog found a way to get up on the wharf and ran to Tommy, keeping the crowd at a dis-tance as he shook the water from his hair. The of life.—Boston Budget. steamer went farther away; and the bewild boy and the dripping dog stood together, watching her grow smaller, and finally disappea behind the point. Then, escaping from the many questions people were asking him, Tommy started for home, leading Laddie with one hand,

and elasping the bright new gold pieces in the Alaska; and, when he found himself on the moving steamer and knew that Tommy was left on the wharf, it was more than his loving heart hyde solutions, sold at reduced rates.

——For an army of thirty thousand men and

t 'the story, and then said: "Well, Tommy, I don't know what to do. The man should have sitter the dog or the money; but, if he has gone to the Klewdike and you don't even know his name. I don't see how we are to find him. I will bluk it over mult temperow!

think it over until tomorrow."

The next day the problem was so ved by a letter for Tommy. This is what he read:

Wr Thomas Jones:

Dear Kid—You are down on your luck, and I am going to the Klondike, where I struck it rich last summer. So I want you to take your dog back, as a present from me. A dog that left his beart behind him would be no use in Alaska anyhow. Send the listic girl to the country with the monte. the money. Yours for better time Mailed by the pilot. NUGGET Steamer Golden West, Pacific Ocean. NUGORT JIM.

Steamer Golden West, Pacific Ocean.

The little sister and the mother went to the country, where Tommy and his father soon followed; for the mother heard of work there for her husband. They live in a cottage with a pretty garden, the little girl is well and atrong again, Tommy goes to school, and Laddie is the happiest dog for miles around. When Tommy told Mrs. O'Brien, as he was bidding her goodby, that is all came from her covering the custards with an old newspaper, she said: "Will yese laten to the blarn yin' tongue of the bye! What had I to de wid it? "—Mary T. Van Denburgh, in Osssell's Little Folks. Cassell's Little Folks.

The World Beautiful.

BY LILIAN WHITING. "It was given unto me to behold a very wooderful vision; wherein I saw things that determined me that I would say nothing further of this most blessed one, until such a time as I could discourse more worthing of her. And to this end I labor all I cap, as she well knoweth."

—Dante, in "Vita Nuove."

"The whole universe of matter is a great mundane psalm to celebrate the reign of Power, Law and Mind. Fly through the solar system from remotest Reptumeto the sun, study each lines, it is the same.

"In all the space from Reptume to the Sun, in all time from silicions shell to the orange leaf of today, there is no failure of that power, no break of toat law, no cessation in its constant mode of operation, no error of that mind whereof all space is here all time is now. By the world is witness continually to power, so never-failing law, to mind that is everywhere; is witness to that ever-present Power which men call God. Look up and reverence; look down and trust."—Theodore Parker.

There is a traditional saying that bids one "take the goods the gods provide," which is usually quoted with careless filippancy or gay inscuciance, but which may also lend itself to other and more significant interpretation. The goo s the gods provide are not infrequently the cest part of life and its divinest gift. They come to a way totally unexpected and unforeseen, and it may be a part of even the true responsibility of life to so live as to be ready for those unforeseen gifts; as to so live as to keep in the key of swift spiritual response and recognition that one may wisely incorporate this significance into the force of life. "It was given me," said Dants, "to behold a very wonderful vision." It may be given to any one at any time to behold the vision. Circumstances are finished. Officenstances are fluids and impressionable, and take on any form that the mental power has achieved sufficient strength to stamp, and because of this—which is the explanation of the outward phenomena whose significance, on the spiritual side, is all condensed in prayer—one

There is a phase of occult thought represented at its best by Mr. C. W. Leadbeater of London, and at its worst by a host of missellaneous writers, whose speculations are more or less grotesque and devoid of every claim to attenhave thought of a way, Laddie. I wonder if you linvest it with an organism which they name "an elemental," -nd one finds Mr. Leadbeater saving things like this, of the results of an intensely

"But you don't know what it is yet. Will you go alone? Will you let me sell you, and take the money for the baby?" Two tears rolled down Tommy's face, and Laddle licked them away.

"Oh, I wish I hadn't thought of it!" And the tears came thick and fast. "You are all mine, Laddle. If I can make up my mind to spare you, will you go?"

"Thump, thump!" said the tail aga'n Laddle was trying to cheer his little master, and did not know that Tommy understood him to obsessed to the plan.

"But you don't know what it is yet. Will you go let thought on the says of it, "is of the may be in the stiring nature. The 'hought seizes when any tarking nature. The 'hought seizes when any tarking nature. The 'hought seizes when any tarking nature. The 'hought seizes when any under the coincide of the creator, but lives out a life of its own, the leagth of which is proportionate to the intensity of the thought or with which called thought:

"The effect produced," he says of it, "is of the most striking nature. The 'hought seizes when any tarking nature. The 'hought seizes when are thought of the coincide of the coincide of its own, the leads of which is proportionate to the outer when are the coincide of the coincide of

evil are a man's thoughts about ofter people, for in that case they hover not about the thinker, but about the object of the thought. A kindly shought about the object of the thought. A kindly shought about any person or any earnest wish for his good will form and project toward bim a relendly artificial elements; if the wish be a definite one, as, for example, that he may recover from some sickness, then the elements! will be a force ever hovering over him to promote his recovery, or to ward off any influence that might tend to Linder it, and in doing this it will display what appears like a very considerable amount of intelligence and adaptability, though really it is simply a firse acting along the line of the least resistance—pressing steadily in one direction all the time, and taking advantage of any channel that it can flue, just as the water in a cirtera would in a moment flut the one open pipe among a dozen closed ones, and proceed to empty itself through that."

This train of speculation, which if one is to

This train of speculation, which if one is to reject be must first confront, is demoralizing. It leads nowhere save into mental quagmires and quicksands. It leads into materiality and not into spirituality. Of course with all this the one question is as to whether such conceptions are true, but judged by intuition, which is the X-ray of spirit; judged by the data reached by scholars and thinkers, by psychologists and scientists, it has no claim to recognition. That thought is the most intense form of energy-its potency far exceeding that of even electricity—is certainly true, and that one can think himself—or another person—into new and different outward phases

Tesia, in that most marvellous paper in the June Century, in which he discusses the problem of how to increase the sum of human energy, considers the possibility of the existence of organized beings under conditions impossible for us. "We cannot even positively assert that some are not present in this, our world, in the very midst of us," he says, "for their constitu-tion and life manifestation may be such that we are unable to preceive them."

and circumstances is most true.

This speculative possibility, formulated by the finest genius of the century, opens the gate to the scientific recognition of the truth that "all the company of heaven" may companion us, here and now, to the terrestrial life, invisible, intangible, inaudible to the perceptions of sense. It may largely be through their ministry and mediation that the unforseen and unexpected opportunities, privileges, gifts fall upon us,—those sbirgs which we include in the general phrase, the goods the gods provide."

Not infrequently these gifts drop into a precon-ected order of the day and are thus rejected. An invitation comes suddenly to join a friend or a social gathering in an impromptu way; or the sudden possibility of a journey opens; or a book, a play, an opera dawns on the vista if one can be ready to selze the opportueity. With can be ready to sells the opportunity. With barely time to reach Music Hall before the closing of the doors for the first movement of a symphony, a friend offers a suddenly vacant seaf.—and all or any one of these or a shousand seat,—and all or any one of these or a thousand wonderful things fall undreamed of upon us, and life is enriched if one is so living that he may seize the opportunity and make his own all the beauty and charm that the gods have provided, and initiate from it new and wonderful chapte

-The board of health of Chicago have been after the dealers who have been selling milk preserved with so-called formalin, Several deaths have resulted, and its use for that pur-pose has been prohibited. Pure formalin, whilenot recommended for that purpose, is not con-sidered dangerous in the very minute propor-You see Laddle had not promised to go to tions required for preserving milk. The difficulty in this case seems to have been from the

could endure. And, breaking loose from his new owner, he jumped overboard and swam ashore.

Tommy had to explain things, of course, as mated that 11,000 tons of food and forage are soon as he reached home. His father listened necessary.

Harness Races at Combination Park.

The Grand Carnival and Filr under the auspices of the Boston Lodge of Elke opened at Combination Park on Monday, July 30 Among the trany and varied features of the programm . was barness racing. The purses were for \$1000 each for events that closed earlier in the sea on.

Monday's programme comprised a 2 35 pace and 2 10 pace, and it took only six heats to find the winners in beth classes E gh horses came to the post in the 2 31 page, and Sally Hoo's was reckoned the b at one of the lot. It was her first start over a half. mile ring and McDonald was a little bit fearful that she might not take k adly to the track, but she was on her good behavior in all three miles. She stepped away in the lead from the word the opining heat, and they never saw anything but her heels after that. She won all three heats with case, stepping the first in 2 13. The Western gelding Cartridge came second to her twice and got second money. The Beile Mead Farm horse Laconda s'epped up just in time the third heat to get the place and third money.

The gray gelding Cheslea had his wings elipped again in the 2.10 page. The horse to do the trick was Ambulator, and in accomplishing the feat he stepped three fast miles. Ch sica draw the pole with Ambulator in second place, and they marched to the head of the stretch lapped. with Woodshed and Belle Colley close up. From the head of the stretch to the wire both were under whipping drives, but Ambulator got away from the bat with more vim than Chislea, and nabbed the heat by a head only.

The next two heats Ambulator won in much easier fashion. He held Cheslea off by a length into the stretch in both heats. and when it came to the finish Kilborn was sitting still while Ch sl.a was under a hard drive. The third heat Bells Colley beat the gray gelding for the place, and Ambulator came to the wire with one tire off his suiky, finishing under a pull in 2.11}. SUMMARIES.

Combination Park, Medford, Bass., July 30, 1900—9.35 pace. Purse, \$1000.
Sally Hook, b m, by Dr. Sparks; dam.
Maym, by Walsingham (Mollonaid)....1 1
Cartridge, b g, by Coleridge (Van Auken) 2 3 Laconda, b b, by Allerton (Kilborn) 5 Dark Wilkes, br g, by Dark Night (Wali) 3 3 4 Fred Ames, b g, by Bayard Wilkes Bosalet, br m, by Young Cleveland (Clip pinger).....
Belle Brown, ch m, by Young Artemas

Oseslea, gr g, by Gambetta Wilkes (L. Belie Colley, b m, by B bars Byan (Clark). 4 3 2 Woodshed, oh h, by J. B. Shedd (Sterling).3 5 5 Oddity, sh h, by Bidn by (J. O'Nell)....... 6 8 The Shah, gr h, by Thorr (MeD mala) 5 4 6

Time, 2 1214, 2.1114 2.1114.

SECOND DAY Both the races on Taesday went off in straight heats, and only one of these, the 2-15 pace, had the semblance of a contest. This event brought together a good field of horses, including two of the season's cracks Winola the bay mare by Lookaway, and Gyp Walnut, by Walnut Boy, neither of whom had so far this season met defeat. There were, beside, in the field John T. Emma E. and other good ones.

the race. The first and second beats were apparently easily won by her, although she had to step fast. The first heat Gyp Walnut broke at the eighth pole and Emma E and John T. took up the chase, but she won handliy enough in 2 13½. The third heat developed a keen contest. James R. made him step three merry miles.

Dekerson, brother of John D exerson, who is accustomed to drawing the reins over the ded him step three miles are unaway race of the 2.25 page. She stepped to the front from the word in the opening heat and was never headed in the opening heat and was n

John T, Gyp Walnut and Emna E were to do it. all out for it, and they stuck right c'ose to Blaza drove him out the first heat and Winola for the best part of the mile. Pass- Jam s R got after him in the second and ing the wire the first time around it locked third, and hung to his wheel all the way in as though John T. might head off Winola, as both miles. The heats were in 2 151, 2 16 3, 1900-2 25 trot. Purse, \$1000. he had a neck the best of it, but Clark ral-lied his mare and she tepped to the front. There was not anything to the 2.35 trot ic and lod to the stretch by a langth and from the way of a contest, for there was nothing there to the wire she, John T. and Emma E. in it that was able to exercise the roan geld were under a hard drive, but she held her ing D:. L. He simply paraded around in own up to the finish and the mile was back slow time for three heats, and walked a way in 2 12.

Rustler had no trouble in gathering the 2.20 trot. Wasco was evidently footsore Wilk stailed to beat 2.175, the task that After finishing behind the field for two mile in 2,224 heats, he cut up badly in the third and was

Ben Wilkes cut out the pace in the first 1, 1900-2.20 pac . Purse, \$1000. heat and led to the stretch, when Rustler Dan Wes land, b g. by Westland; dam and Athway stepped up and beat him out untraced (Oook)..... for first and second positions, re protively. There was nothing to the second and third heats, as Rustler simply romped away with them as he pleased.

Combination Park, Medford, Mass., July Mars Chao, b g, by Gambetta Wilkes

1, 1900—3 15 pag., Parsa 2 000. SUMMARIES. 81, 1900-2 15 pac . Purse, \$ 000. Winols, b m, by Lookaway; dam, Alice,

by Middleton (Clark) Emma R., ch m, by Alland rf (Law-John T., ch g, by Nuthurst (L. Dore) 5 3 Gyp Walant, or g, by Wa'nut Boy (J. Paul Revere, rng, by Brando 1 (Garth) .. 4 Henry P., br g. by Kentucky Dictator (Van Auken) Mercury Wilkes, ob g, by Scarlet Wilkes Carya, b m, by Pistachto (Bowen)...... 6 7 10 bg, by Earl Balt o (P ostor) 7 10 8 Belle Cannon, b m, by Caunon Balt

Time, 2.11%, 2.134, 2.12. Same day-2 30 trot. Purse, \$1000. Rustler, b g. by Austler Russell; dam by Albertia, b g, by Gambetta Wilkes (McDanald)4 4 Ben Wilkes, bik g, by George Wilkes Jr. Miss Pratt,blk m,by Heir at-Law(Proctor)6 5 5

Mystle Maid, b m, by Repetition Time, 2.1914, 2.19, 2.1814.

THIBD DAY.

The feature on Wednesday was the atafternoon crowds of the week. Few ex- o badly that he caught the flag pected to see the great horse accomplish the Dik moon t poed Kilmont out in front Boston, and the mere fact that he was to all the way to the wire. Howas not headed be exhibited on the quarterstretch would in either the shird or fourth hears, the last

fairly good condition. He paced his mile in Kansas. He is a nice, clean gaited trot 2.06; going to the quarter in 33 seconds, to ter, goes withou boots or straps, and D ckthe half in 1.03, the three quarters in 1.345, erson says that a lady can drive him. This class, trot and pace. Purse, \$300.



SOME OF THE SEASON'S GOOD ONES.

LETAH S., 2.09 1-3 DARE DEVIL, a.og 1-4.

MAXINE (p), 9.07 1-4. HARRY SHEDD, \$ 14 1-4 LITTLE DICK, s.tl 1-4

Winold drew the pole and she never relinquished it from the start to the fluish of
the race. The first and second heats were
Dekerson, brother of J.h.2 Dekerson, who

Dekerson, brother of J.h.2 Dekerson, who

One fa'l.

Acetylene K., oh m. by Moatrosthe way around. He was driven by Will
be fore fa'l.

Acetylene K., oh m. by Moatrosthe way around. He was driven by Will
be fore fa'l.

May Stamboul, br m. by May King (Kylt, 4)

MISS WHITNEY, 2.15 1-4

JOHN NOLAN, 2.08

WILL LEY BURN (p), 2.08 1-4.

The third heat developed a keen contest. James R made him step three merry miles der along at the speed of her field. The last fold Too last the speed of her field. The last speed of her field. The last speed home in 2 143, the fastest

with the big end of the \$1000 purse.

The double team Fr.d W. and M.rcurg and could not begin to do himself justice. they set out to accomplish. They paced the

Combination Park, Medford, Mass., Aug.

James B., b.g., by Conflict (Van Auken)... 3 2 2 81sz., b.g., by Bob Mason (Loomis)..... 2 3 5 William I., gr.g., by Arrow Wood (Utton) 5 9 8

Edgar M., oh g, by Cecilian Prince (La Savant, b b, ty Sable Wilkes (Clark) 9 7 Time, 2 1514, 2.15, 2.1614.

Same day-Special, to best haif, mile track record, 2.0434. Joe Patchen (2.01%), blk h, by Patchen Wilkes; dam, Josephine Young, by Joe Young (W. Diekerson). Time, 2.061/4.

Same day-2 35 trot. Purse, \$1000. Dr. L., rag, by Et Ling; dam by Baker James Sheviln, br g, by Baron Wilkes Daisha, b m, by Happy Madium (4ryant)4 4 2

Time, 2.2514, 2 2314, 2.2214. Same day-Double team to beat 2.171/2, pacing record for half mile track. Purse, \$500. Fred W., oh g, by hed Wilkes Jr., and Mercury Wilkes, oh g. by Scarlet Wilkes (Avery)

fime, 2.2214.

FOURTH DAY.

There was no racing on the progremme up on Friday with two races, a 2 25 trot and 2 23 page. The 2.25 trot was a race of four heats. The first heat Wild Wind got away with in 2.20} Kallmont, a bay gelding that tempt of Jos Patchen (2012) to beat the ultimately won the race, was a bit unsteady world's half-mile track record of 2.042, this heat, and finished back in fourth place made by himself over Combination Park in The bay gelding Northoff threw a shoe this 1896 This attracted one of the biggest heat, jumped on his quarter, and cut himself

feat, but he is a very popular horse in early in the second mile, and kep; him there of itself draw hundreds of horse lovers to one of which he stepped in 2182 six seconds below his record made last year. Kellmons The day was fav stable, except for a high is owned by S nator McCarthy of G shen. wind which prevailed, and the track in N Y., who purchased him last spring out

mile of the three.

BUMMARIES Combination Park, Medford, Sass., Aug.

dam, Margares, by Fieldmont (Dickwildwind, brh, by Wildnut (Hyde)....1 8 3 Helen A., b m, by Eagle Bird (Van diunie L. Wilker, ch m, by Aleantara (Clark). G. z away, b g, by Lookaway (Fitch)...5

Landlord, b g, by Viking (D bla)..... 6 5 6 dis Nord 1: fl b g, by May Kinz (Bullman)die Time, 2 2014, 2.224, 2.1914, 2 1814. Same day-2.25 pace. Purse, \$1000. Evolote, b m. by Nominee; dam, Katle

Cartridge, b g, by Coleridge (Van Auken)2 8 Rosalet, br m, by Cieveland (Clipptoger) 4 6 8an Teimo, br g. by Arloa (Wall) 5 Time, 2.17, 2.1714, 2.1416.

Racing at Calais, Me.

A two days meeting was held at Calais, Mo., July 31 and Aug 1. The weather and track good, and the attendance small the first The two events on the card for July 81 were a three-year-old class and a 2 40 class, both for trotters and pacers.

Acetylene K. and Lebena, two of the starters

in the former class, are very promising young-sters. In the first two heats Acatylene K was never headed, bu: in the third Labena came up with a great burst of speed and drove the chest-out mare off her feet near the end of the first quarter, and kept her advantage up to the half great rush and passed Lebens, who seemed to be going well within herself. It was a close and exciting heat. The other event was won by Olifford Boy, a son of Riectionser, and second oney went to Barney King.
On the second day, Aug. 1, the 2.19 and 2.30

classes drew out a grant attendance. The former class had 13 n minations and 10 scarters. Provider won the first heat, stepping to the baif in 1.071/4, finishing the mile in 2.181/4, which beat the track record. Clayson started pack in 10th position this heat, but came under the wire a good third. He then went on and won t e racin three straight heats, during wrich he was pever headed. Keno L and Lady Lea kept close after him, but when collared be always appeared to have an ex ra link to let out. He never made a skip throughout the race, and each time he passed the grand stand he received lots of ap-

Between heats J. M. Johnson exhibited his 15 months old colt by Bingen, dam by Arion, and the younger stepped an eighth in 17½ seconds. He also s: owed Vanilia with a sucking by Peter the Great. Both dam and colt showed good gait and they were viewed with great interest by the large crowd of spectators present. Mr shason is an experienced horseman, and he deserves much credit for what looks like assured necess in his choice breeding venture.

Mr. C. S. Do:rithy, who acted as scarter at this eeting, is probably one of the best in the bust ness. His vice was resonant and his words to W. A. Christie. Timers, Walter Jewett and Hugh Love. Becretary, H. Clifford Eye.

Calais, Me., July 31, 1900. Three year old

Time, 2.2914 . 2.3 1/2 2.2314 Calnie Driving Park, Cn:nie, Me., Aug. 1, 1900-2.19 trot and pase. Purse, \$500.

Clayson, b g, by Allie Olay (Blanch Provider, eb b, by Predeptor (McKle) 1 5 ady Lea, on m, by Abdaliah Wilkes 4 4 2
Alice Drake, blk m, by Bosptorus (Morgan) Maud C. Wilkes, b m, by Bayard

Jock Bowen, bik g, by Dark Night Same day-2.30 trot and pace. Purse. \$800.

Lancey, bg, by Aj x (Morril).......2 8 1 1 1
Wagner, b g, by Boston Globe (Blanchard) 8 1 2 3 3 Lady Lumps bik m, by Lumps (Kyle) 1 2 3 2 Time, 2.314, 2.294, 2.244, 2.294, 2.30,

Notes from North Adams.

The Northern Bernshire Driving Association has held several meetings at the fair grounds, at which some good racing has been witnessed The time has not been fast, of course, nor have the purses been very tempting. The object of the association is to promote horse interests in and at out North Adams. The membership is open only to local horsemen and only loca horses are raced. The entrance fee is \$1 for the season, which also entitles the owner to membe ship in the association, and the purses are made as liberal as is consistent with the gate receipt and the membership fees, which are the only income of the association. Altog ther it is an horses, and there is plenty of good natured. nonest rivalry, the small stakes preventing any

desire for underhanded work.

A few promising horses have been brought out. emong them a three year old colt owned by Owen W. Welch. He has been in only one race. which courred last Saturday, and which he wo Or. Pfeiff r's Miss Greylonk H, had no d fficulty in turning a half in 1 12, and if he has the right kind of handling he is bound to be heard trom. He is green, but as slick gaited as any of them. He has no supe flacus action and races like a veteran.

Another is Bill Pineb, by Bullanch. She has Another is Bell Floor, by Buildion. See has won three or four races with haives in 1.12 and 1.14, but has been taken to Westfield wher, she daissed seventh in 2.191/2. She is a good mare for the country fair races, but I am affald Mr. Weithauper, her owner, will find it discouraging an I also expensive to follow the circuit with the fast ones. If she can't do the trick in 2.20 or better every time she is sent, she may as well stay in the barn. I don't mean to discount the mare, but it is my candid opinion that they are making a mistake in putting her in such fast

company, that is, comparatively fas:.
There is 0 is thing that the driving association ought to do, or it will find itself " swamped," and that is to advertise. The attendance has nev r been above 400, there being about that number on the grounds on July 4 The attendance has been growing less with every mieting. An expenditure of \$5 or \$10 for a large space in one of the daily papers a day or two before the races would more than repay them. The races are

good enough, but if you want to get the crowd you've got to advertise.

8.m Hill Jr. (2.14%) and Sam Sieele have been sent to Westfield, where the former to third money in the 2.15 page last Thursday, taking the first heat in 2 1614. He for n'a into hape rather slowly, and his ability to go so near his record at this time speaks highly for his driver, Pat Clancy, to whom rac -borse driving is entirely new. Sam Steele was third in the Chestnut mare, as good a roader and as 2 17 toot, getting second place in the third heat.

North Market street, for norse bedding is one of 1.13. Pric. 8400. Can be seen at 156 Vine. the good things of this world.

Norchester Gentlemen'sDriving Club. READVILLE. LABOR DAY, SEPT. 3, 1900.

ALL DAY PAIR AND HORSE TROT.

Open to the World. Free-for-all pace.....Purse \$1000 2.13 Class, page Bunning race For Club Members Oaly.

Free-for-all Pace. 3.38 Class, trot and pace.

8.38 Class, trot and pace.

Double Team Race. Pony Race to Saddle. All Club Purses \$100.

COMDITIO " &-Entries close Aug. 18. Records made after Aug. II u. bar. Eight to enter, five to start. Essence 10 per cent. In all races. Money divided 50, 27, 15 and 10 per cent. Only one money to one barre. Open clauses 3 in 5, c'ub events 3 in 3. Hoppies not barred. Right to change order of programme and waive distance in club events. National Association Rules to govern soc.ation Raies to govern.

Running Race

CO TRITIONS-American Jockey Rules to govern. Jockeys to come to wire in costume. Mile heats, S in S. Eight to enter, five to start. Entrance fee loper cent. Entrance case Aug. 18. All purses paid at the wire.

8 ad all entries and applications for all privilege

R & FITCH, 765 Dudley St , Bosto : Mass.

RIVERDALE PARK **ASSOCIATION**

....LEBANON, N. H. AUGUST 29-30, 1900

\$1400 in Purses \$1400 FIRST DAY-WEDNESDAY, AUG. 29. .20 Class, trot and pace...... Purse, \$300 2 27 Class, trot and pace.... 2.40 Class, trot and pace.... SECOND DAY-THURSDAY, AUG. 30.

Entries close Monday, Aug. 20. CONDITIONS—Mile hosts, bast three in five to harness. National rules to govern. No horse entitled to but one money. Hoppies slowed. Right reserved to change order of program, or to declare off any class not filling ratis division of purses. No conditional entries. Hay and straw furnished during the meeting. Entrance fee

A. H. CARTER, Sec'y, Lebaron, N. H. As this meeting it held ju t before the fairs in New Hampshire and Verment, it makes a good chipping point to them at a small expense. WINDSOR, 14 miles from here gives a meeting Aug. 29, 23, ONCOBD, N. H., and MORRISVILLE Vt., Sept. 4, 5, 6, WHITE BIVER JUNOTION VT., and ST. JOHNSBURY VT., Sept. 11, 12, 13.

A very Desirable Styli h Bay Horse, not any color marks, excellent roadster, for sale. Kind and easy to handle. Can road nigh on to 2.45 Perfectly sound, in his ninth year. Price \$150. A bargain for one who is thoroughly in love with a splendid driver. Can be seen and driven in Boston. Address ROBERTS,

Box 2013, Boston, Mass.

FOR SALE, LILLY VASSAR. Chestnut mare, as good a roader and as stylish a RAIL BIRD. 2.07 he by Vatican 11308, he by Belmont 64; dam, Star Lilly, 2.27 by Presi ent Garfield 8526. She traces four A wise man is on the lookout for a good trieg.

A wise man is on the lookout for a good trieg.

German Prat More, sold by C. H. Barrett. 45

summer: drove her a mile in 2.39, the last half in

STAKES RE-OPENED August 15.

SWEEPSTAKES PURSES to be given at the

Worcester Agricultural Society's Annual Cattle Show, Held at Worcester, Sept. 3, 4, 5, 1900.

The first of these is a purse of \$200 guaranteed, for two-year-old trotters; entrance \$10, five per cent. from winners, of which \$5 is payable when the entries close, Aug. 15. This race will be mile heats, best two in three, and the distance regulation will be waived. Six to enter and five to start.

The second stake is \$250, for the e-pear-old trotters ell; this in the \$40 class. The entrance for this is \$15, payable Aug. 15, the date for naming the colt. A colt that distances the field will get only first money and will be sent to the stables, the charse being trotted for the char moneys. Six to enter, five to start.

The third stake is \$400, for trotters ellgible for the \$4.5 class. The entrance feel is \$20, payable Aug. 15.

Six to enter, five to start; five pur cent. deducted from winners. Entries for Sweepstakes Close Aug. 15.

BUNNING RACES—Consolation rate, \$50, divided. Mile heats, best two in three. American Jocks Rules to govern. Rider to dees in continue. Entries to Oless Saturday, Aug. 25.

Con BRITTO SE—National Trotting Association Rules to govern, except that happins will not be berred. All races mile heavs, best three in five, to harness. One money only to winger. Money divided, 50, 25, is and to per ceqt. Right reserved to rejiet any entry. Rule 17 will be enforced, and no conditional curries. Six to enter five to tart. A lidress.

W.M. J. WHEREER, Sec. stary Worcester Agricultural Society, Worcester, Mass.

W. J. HUGG, President, CHARLES T. PRATT, Superintendent of Horse Department We Follow the Worcester, Mass, Nashua and Concord, N. H. Fair Meetings. The Worcester East Agricultural Society announces the following

classes for the 12th Annual WORCESTER EAST FAIR, at CLINTON, MASS., Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, Sept. 12, 13 and 14, 1900.

Worcester is only 12 miles by road and 15 by rail: Nathua, N. H., is only 30 miles, and Concord, N. H., is o

...\$2250 IN PURSES...

Entries to All Events Close Saturday, September 1. 9—Three-fourths mile.....

OWN DITTIONS of trotting and pacing events—National Association rules to govern except as he provided, with usual weather and postporement clauses; hoppies allowed. All trotting and pacing events—the heats best 5 in 5 to hardess. One money only to winners. Purses divided 50, 25, 15 and it cant. Hights reserved to reject any entry. Bir. to enter and five to start. All entries will be received made absolutely by the person entering and not qualified by any condition otherwise than as he provided. made absolutely by the person entering and not qualified by any condition otherwise than as acceptable provided.

The light is reserved by the acciety, by notice mailed to parties making entries, to declare of any class. The light is reserved by the accept, by notice mailed to parties making entries, to declare of any class that may possibly rais to fall, by which even the money paid in as such entry fee will be returned. A protest may be an acceptable of the provided for a such entry fee will be returned as to admit of taking in as many races at the such entries. He provided for the borses, possible. Hay, cars, straw and stabling free. However, by the stables with plank floors provided for the borses, being a swamp said our purses at the sure, and will do so this year. Extrace free only 3 per cent, and 5 per cent, additionar of our money winners.

Munning Mace Conditions—American Juckey Rules to govern. Juckeys to come to the wire from the maning flower of the first two days.

ENTRIES TO ALL EVENTS CLOSE SATURDAY, SEPT. 1. Becords made that day no bar. For entry blanks and all other information address

O. L. STONE, Clinton, Mass.

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6 cents. Mo paper discont proprietor unti All persons s PLOUGHMAN ! their name, no as a guarantee be consigned to intended for pr note size paper

the results of Letters should the writer may THE PLOUGHMA most active an AGR

~~~~~ Using Lim Builetin No. tion at Kingst plots of one tw being tried with benefit of those bulletins upon the tests were soil known to b From 1890 received what potash in the fe

phoric acid in year excepting manure was p ration and plot nitrate of sods two thirds and gen from sulph 13, 14 and 15 si amount of nitro plots 10, 11 and one-third of the had 3.3 tons per of each of the 1 per acre. The first thre

in the spring of oats and clove fodder. The ne of lime upon ele ure where lime land was occu full ration of used, and no 1 greatest quanti weed to grow that sulphate more sour than In .896 barley larger gain who the other parts

ley was taken meadow oat gr Kentucky blue seeding at the r acra. In the sp plot was topdre of dissolved bor muriate of pot plied as before. being what was soda per acre, o of ammonia or as large section possible alike o and weighed gre calculated from We give the limed parts.

fertilizer, 2 62 of Three plots wi nitrogen, limed 1.52, 2.03, The nitrogen from one-third ration with two-thirds of soda 8.48 and and 6,55, same in With full ration soda 9 76 and 6 6.29 and from dr We notice th the crop did p nitrogen, but w two to three tir having two-this phate, the crop both limed and

there was no ! sorrel, while o mostly grass. I the crop as much third, two-third

was 88.4 per cent

961 on nitrate

unlimed parts, better than eit nitrogen furnish ame in each for Taking five ple izers, one withou full rations of grass on limed s per cent. of the